

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 50-54 (41). Tomorrow: Haze change. Yesterday's temp. 37-56 (24). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 41-56 (5-8). Tomorrow: showers. Yesterday's temp. 41-56 (5-8). CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES: Rainy. Temp. 54-56 (12-13). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 25-35 (-4-13). Yesterday's temp. 23-31 (1-2-15). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1972

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## U.K. Miner Chiefs Say End Strike

### 280,000 Workers To Vote on Accord

LONDON, Feb. 20 (Reuters)—The leaders of Britain's 280,000 coal miners early yesterday recommended acceptance of a settlement to end their six-week-old strike that has brought chaos to British industry.

Details of the agreement, which comes close to fully meeting the miners' stated pay demands and includes other long-sought benefits, will be put to a vote by miners across the country.

The result of the ballot should be known late this week, and both sides predicted that the six-week-old strike, which has created the worst industrial crisis in Britain since World War II, could be over by next weekend.

The union negotiators recommended that the miners' picketing, which has been highly successful in halting supplies of fuel and other essential materials to electricity generating stations, be halted immediately. Pickets were removed from most stations at once, and coal and oil began moving to them.

The wage agreement included in the settlement follows the recommendations of the government-appointed Wilberforce inquiry into the strike, granting underground workers a 25-2-week increase, surface workers 25 and pit-face workers 24%, bringing the industry minimum to 22%.

ft. Show

These figures are £1 short of what the union had demanded for most of its members but well above the £2 to £4 offer made by the state-run National Coal Board.

The union won other important concessions beyond the Wilberforce recommendations, including five days' extra holidays and changes in bonus shift payments. The union executive decision in favor of a settlement was announced at about 1 a.m. yesterday after some 15 hours of union-coal board negotiating—capped by Prime Minister Edward Heath's personal intervention.

Mr. Heath called an evening cabinet meeting to consider the negotiations, then summoned representatives of the union and the state-run National Coal Board to his Downing Street residence.

A summit meeting with French President Georges Pompidou, scheduled at Mr. Heath's country residence over the weekend, was postponed because of Mr. Heath's personal interest in the miners' talks.

Heath Steps In

Mr. Heath stepped in when it appeared the negotiations, which began Friday morning after issuance of the Wilberforce report, were in danger of failing because the union was insisting on its wage demands being met fully. A government spokesman said Mr. Heath told the miners he considered the Wilberforce recommendations "just and fair" and that the financially troubled Coal Board could not afford to pay any more.

The negotiations were held against a backdrop of the worst

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Associated Press  
AIRBORNE CONFERENCE—Dr. Henry Kissinger making a point yesterday during a discussion with Marshall Green (left), the Assistant Secretary of State for Far

Eastern Affairs, President Nixon and Secretary of State William P. Rogers aboard the President's plane, Spirit of 76, en route from Hawaii to Guam.

## London Plan On Ulster Is Seen at Hand

### Are There Preconditions?

## India and Pakistan in Dispute On New Delhi Offer of Talks

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20 (AP)—Northern Ireland, wracked by terrorist bombings and gun battles, was today apparently on the eve of a critical round in the struggle to end two and one-half years of strife.

In London, political sources said the British government will within days produce a settlement formula intended to sway the province's Roman Catholic minority away from the underground guerrillas of the Irish Republican Army, taking advantage of the present relative lull in violence.

This formula apparently would be accompanied by a crackdown on the IRA across the border in the Irish Republic. Desmond O'Malley, the republic's minister of justice, told a party convention in Dublin that recent court decisions to free IRA men were "strange and inexplicable" and action would be taken to start new trials. He echoed attacks on the IRA made by Irish Republic Premier Jack Lynch.

In Coleraine, a Northern Ireland coastal resort, England's chief justice will tomorrow open an inquiry into the killing of 13 persons in Londonderry's recent "Bloody Sunday." Any decision by the inquiry of the British Army would provide a massive boost to political demands for a British withdrawal from East Pakistan.

In Rawalpindi, Pakistan today accused India of setting "unacceptable conditions" before holding talks with Pakistan on the return of prisoners of war.

The declaration was contained in a letter sent to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and released yesterday afternoon to the press here.

It is the strongest public statement India has made about a possible peace conference between the two nations, which fought a two-week war in December that ended with the creation of an independent, India-supported Bangladesh in what was formerly East Pakistan.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Seas Contradiction

It said that India was proposing these preconditions despite telling the United Nations that New Delhi is ready to start the talks without preconditions.

The Pakistanis also claimed that India was not complying with the UN resolutions on the withdrawal of troops and was increasing its forces along the cease-fire line.

India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in speeches during her current campaign tour on behalf of her ruling Congress party's stand in next month's state elections, has said that India is willing to talk with Pakistan on matters of bilateral concern only.

Indian officials have indicated that repatriation of the 93,000 Pakistani prisoners of war captured in East Pakistan would be a bilateral issue. The officials have maintained that the Pakistani prisoner issue also involves the Bangladeshi government, which has expressed interest in trying some of the officers for alleged war crimes.

Coincidentally, the Indian government's letter to Mr. Waldheim was dated Feb. 14—the day on which Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto told newsmen in Lahore that he planned to meet Mrs. Gandhi and Bangladeshi Prime Minister Muhibur Rahman "shortly."

Mr. Bhutto's statement did not specify whether he contemplated

other Middle developments on Page 2.

believes a UN-sponsored settlement to be worked out under his auspices is the only way to settle the conflict peacefully.

The visit was aimed at familiarizing myself with the latest developments of the situation, and had no connection with my mission, which is to implement the Security Council resolution of November 1967," Mr. Jarring said.

The UN envoy refused to answer questions on his future course of action or the current efforts to resolve the conflict peacefully.

The semi-official Middle East News Agency said Mr. Ghaleh told Mr. Jarring today that "Egypt holds that the United Nations is the sole body through which steps can be taken toward a solution of the Middle East problem."

Political observers said the

UN mediator Gunnar V. Jarring flew to Cyprus today, telling newsmen at Cairo airport that his two-day visit to Egypt was "successful and fruitful."

## Jarring Ends Talk in Cairo, Calls It 'Successful, Fruitful'

CAIRO, Feb. 20 (UPI)—UN mediator Gunnar V. Jarring flew to Cyprus today, telling newsmen at Cairo airport that his two-day visit to Egypt was "successful and fruitful."

Before his departure, Mr. Jarring received assurances of Egyptian support for his mission.

At a one-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Muammar Ghaleh, Mr. Jarring was told that Egypt

believes a UN-sponsored settlement to be worked out under his auspices is the only way to settle the conflict peacefully.

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## U.S. Withdrawing 130 Helicopters

SAIGON, Feb. 20 (UPI)—The U.S. Command announced today it was pulling 1,600 more men out of South Vietnam, and with them about 130 helicopters, most from the possibly threatened Central Highlands area.

A communiqué issued here said two "troops" of the 17th Air Cavalry, with a total of 54 attack, troop-carrying and observation helicopters, were being sent west.

In addition, three companies of assault helicopters and one company of giant Chinooks were told to stop combat operations and get ready to return to the United States.

Marshall Grechko arrived here Friday on a four-day visit.

No details were disclosed of his meetings with President Sadat and Gen. Sadek, but their discussions were described here as "complementary" to the talks held by Mr. Sadat in Moscow earlier this month.

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Grechko at Suez Front

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Grechko at

Plot Linked to Possible Coup

## Abortive Armed Try to Free Sabry Is Disclosed in Egypt

By William J. Coughlin

CAIRO, Feb. 20.—An armed effort to free ex-Vice-President Ali Sabry from an Egyptian jail early this month, undisclosed until now, was the subject of widespread speculation in diplomatic circles here yesterday.

It was believed the attempt in the first week of February may have been the initial step of an abortive coup against President Anwar Sadat while he was in Moscow.

As unofficial sources, both Western and Egyptian, told the story, the plot was foiled by an alert prison commandant and swift army intervention.

Other diplomatic observers discounted reports of a pro-leftist or pro-Soviet coup attempt and suggested any effort to free Mr. Sabry was simply an attempt to get the former vice-president out of the country.

Diplomats also discounted speculation that there was any connection between the attempt to free Mr. Sabry and the recently reported expulsion from Egypt of the senior Soviet adviser to the Egyptian Army high command.

## Deeper Reasons

They agreed, however, that there must have been a deeper reason for the expulsion of the Russian adviser than the rather innocuous remarks attributed to him.

Mr. Sabry and other leftist leaders were found guilty Dec. 9 of treason charges stemming from an alleged plot last May to overthrow Mr. Sadat. Mr. Sabry and three others were sentenced to death but the verdict was commuted to life imprisonment by Mr. Sadat.

According to the reports, a party of six to nine army officers headed by a colonel appeared at Abu Zahab, the jail where Mr. Sabry is held, during the first week in February. They arrived in two armed jeeps with an armored van. They told the prison commandant they had orders to

## Egypt Opens Trial of Four In Tell Killing

CAIRO, Feb. 20 (UPI)—Four Palestinians pleaded guilty yesterday to killing Premier Wasif Tell of Jordan—only to hear the prosecutor say as the trial opened that there was no proof that any of them had fired the fatal bullet.

The defendants, members of the Black September group, an underground Palestinian vengeance squad, are accused of shooting and killing Mr. Tell last Nov. 23 on the steps of his hotel here.

Prosecutor Hassan Omar said that investigation of the case was continuing because it had not been conclusively established that the fatal bullet was fired by one of the four defendants.

The four are Mohammed Hussein Kamel Saleh, alias Nimi Abu Ez; Khalaf Selim Khashan, alias Mohammed Kheir; Jawad Ahmed Abu Aida and Ziad Mahmoud el-Helou. A fifth suspect, Fakhr Ali Muhannad el-Amri, is being tried in absentia.

One defendant told the court he had killed Mr. Tell in order to defend Nazism and avenge our nation and our leader, Abu Ali Iyad, a guerrilla leader who was killed in Jordan last July.

## Arab Legal Officials

Defense counsel included officers of the Egyptian, Algerian, Libyan and Palestinian Bar Associations as well as representatives from Syria, Kuwait and Iraq.

Mustafa Baradel, chairman of the Egyptian Bar Association and the Arab Federation of Lawyers, urged the court to release the defendants because there was no proof that they had fired the fatal shot.

"Even if they were responsible for it," Mr. Baradel added, "their act is no crime, but a commando action." The four were in a state of legitimate defense of the self and the land."

The Libyan, Kuwaiti and Palestinian lawyers also urged the court today to release the four guerrillas.

Abdullah Sharaf Eddin, chairman of the Libyan Bar Association, said that President Muammar Gadhafi of Libya was ready to guarantee that the four would appear again in court when necessary.

The three-man civilian court will resume hearings tomorrow. It ordered the detention of the defendants continued.

## Japan-Mongolia Ties

TOKYO, Feb. 20 (AP)—Japan and Mongolia have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

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EXCHANGING GLIMPSES—Peking residents line road from airport to city to watch arrival of U.S. newsmen.

Associated Press

## U.S. Acclaims First TV Sent From Peking

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (UPI)—

The first television transmission to the United States from China was received in clear and sparkling color, officials of the Communications Satellite Corp., known as Comsat, reported here.

Observers noted that Lt. Gen. Mohammed Sadek, minister of war and deputy prime minister, did not accompany Mr. Sadat to Moscow, although he might have been expected to do so in his role as head of the Egyptian armed forces.

One reason might have been the student riots which have troubled Egypt this year, but it also was suggested that the president might have left Gen. Sadek behind in anticipation of a possible coup attempt during his absence. Gen. Sadek, who has been openly described as disappointed with the extent of Soviet military aid, and other senior army officers were believed firmly behind Mr. Sadat, if for no other reason than lack of a suitable and willing successor.

Reports on the expulsion of the Soviet adviser to the army command said that the decision to send him home came from Gen. Sadek, who was said to have received Mr. Sadat's approval before taking action.

The Russian was said to have criticized Egypt in an apparent reference to the United States and the Soviet Union, by declaring, "You are like a man with two wives and do not know which one to choose."

Lacking official confirmation, seasoned diplomats here nevertheless were inclined to credit both the report of the Soviet expulsion and that of the Sabry escape plot although one cautioned, "either or both could be just cocktail-party talk in this town."

The Arab Socialist Union congress warned in closing resolution Friday on Soviet-Arab friendship, "The people should be vigilant about the enemy's attempts to cast doubt on this friendship or to undermine it."

Those who believe the Sabry escape attempt was part of a Soviet plot against Mr. Sadat point out that the Russians have been unhappy with Mr. Sadat for his purge of Mr. Sabry and other leftists and for his support of the anti-Communist purge in the Sudan.

*China to Buy Station*

The mobile ground station in Peking was leased by the Hughes Aircraft Co. to China's bureau of long-distance telecommunications. A second ground station being erected in Shanghai will be bought later.

The world will be able to follow President Nixon's travels through China through the ground stations and the communications satellite. China itself has only a few radio circuits overseas.

Technicians from Comsat and the Hughes company, who are in China setting up the ground station, communicate daily with their offices in the United States to report on progress.

Mr. Wood said the technicians were being treated well and could wander freely around the city. "Their every wish is being taken care of," he said. "The food and living facilities are excellent."

*Some Similarities*

He voiced the hope that he would find a common basis for discussing the practical problems which may arise in his talks with the Chinese, adding that "it would be useful on the part of both sides to discuss our philosophical backgrounds, differences and some similarities."

Continuing his comments of the Chinese, Mr. Nixon said that they "see the long view." He said that his own approach to world problems "is not tactical."

He disclosed that his daily sessions with the Chinese will last two hours in the afternoon.

Referring to the likelihood that long sessions will feature lots of tea, the President said that he likes tea.

According to Western diplomatic sources here, the President is apt to find himself confronted with profound philosophical discussions when he meets Mr. Mao. In recent meetings with foreigners, these sources say, Mr. Mao has asked his guests such abstract questions as whether they believe in God.

In other conversations with foreigners lately, these sources recall, Mr. Mao has also ranged over subjects like the historical relations of peoples and their destiny.

*Making History*

Mr. Chou will probably get down to practical matters. Or, as one diplomat here described the difference between the two Chinese leaders, "Mao is a philosopher of history and Chou is making history."

Western diplomats believe that Mr. Chou will make it clear to the President that Peking fully supports the Vietnamese Communists, and will in no way show any sympathy for the administration's Indochina policy.

These diplomats suggest that the premier may take the line that the unification of Vietnam is a long way off, and that a U.S. withdrawal does not necessarily signal a Communist takeover in Saigon.

There is some indication here that the North Vietnamese and other Indochinese Communist movements are planning to hold a meeting soon with the former

## Nixon to Meet Chou in Peking Today

(Continued from Page 1)

Chinese Revolution and the Great Hall of the People. The Great Hall, constructed in socialist-realist style, was built by more than 14,000 people in 11 months during the 1958-1959 period known as the Great Leap Forward.

The President and his party will be lodged in a compound of guest houses. The guest houses, originally built for Soviet aid technicians in the 1950s, are modern two-story and three-story buildings set in a sector called Jade Abyss Poll Park.

Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto stayed in one of the guest houses during his visit to Peking earlier this month. Another visitor who has stayed in the houses is North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong.

*Maximum Security*

The park is a maximum-security area surrounded by electrified fencing. Several Chinese leaders also reside in a sector of the park.

The first round of talks begins this afternoon. The discussions will take place in the Great Hall of the People, where Mr. Chou maintains his office.

Speaking to newsmen aboard the Spirit of '76 yesterday, the President stressed that he and the Chinese leaders were meeting as total strangers without any clear philosophical understanding of each other.

Mr. Nixon explained that this contrasts with his encounters with such other world leaders as Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato and British Prime Minister Edward Heath. "Because of a lack of communications, we are as much a mystery to them as they are to us."

Mr. Nixon is expected to be receptive to arranging an encounter between Mr. Nixon and his office.

*Prayer by Nixon*

AGANA, Guam, Feb. 21 (UPI)—Mr. Nixon left here today on the last leg of his trip to China with a publicly expressed prayer that as a result of his trip "a new day may begin for the whole world."

He spent last night on Guam reading at the residence of Rear Adm. Paul E. Vugt, commander of U.S. naval forces in the Marianas.

Even though they are giving the President relatively low-key

Rumor on Le Duce

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Struggle Pledged

The

PEKING, Feb. 20 (UPI)—

The

PEKING,

## Reagan Laments, Brown Hails Loss of Calif. Death Penalty

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20 (AP)—Gov. Ronald Reagan is "deeply disappointed and somewhat shocked" at a State Supreme Court decision which abolished capital punishment in California.

"It's a case of the court setting itself up above the people and the legislature," he told a news conference.

He said he has asked the state attorney general to seek a rehearing of the case.

Gov. Reagan said the state legislature had dealt with the issue of capital punishment 25 times since 1933 and each time had upheld the death penalty.

The governor said he believed

the U.S. Supreme Court should uphold the constitutionality of capital punishment and said the people of California might take steps to amend the state constitution to allow it in California.

### Questions Raised

"I don't believe any body of proof has been presented that capital punishment is not a deterrent to crime," Gov. Reagan said.

Mr. Reagan's predecessor as governor, Edmund G. Brown, hailed Friday's court decision as "courageous" and added, "I wish the legislature had the courage to do it rather than the courts. I guess they just didn't have the guts."

Mr. Brown, who appointed five of the seven supreme court justices, said he feels the ruling will do more to reduce homicides in the State of California than anything that has been done in the last 100 years.

Mr. Brown said he was glad that now "we won't have the uniquely spectacle of the state dragging people into the gas chamber—a procedure which I think only encourages psychopathic people to commit crimes."

SAID FOR ANGELA DAVIS

An attorney for Angela Davis said that her defense would ask immediately that she be freed on bail in light of the court ruling.

Attorney Doris Brin Walker said Superior Court Judge Richard E. Arnsom already has found, on the record that Miss Davis is "a good bail risk" except for a California code section which prohibits bail in capital cases where the presumption of guilt is great.

Miss Davis, 26, is charged with murder, kidnapping and conspiracy in the Aug. 7, 1970, escape attempt at the Marin County civic center in which four died. She has been held without bail since her arrest in October, 1970. Her trial is scheduled to open Feb. 28.

**Steady Man Issue**

Earlier the Pacific Maritime Association, representing ship owners and stevedoring firms, ratified the contract subject to resolution of the "steady man" issue.

An arbitrator, previously agreed upon, will rule soon on this facet of the contract.

"Steady men" are those skilled dock workers who are employed by individual firms on complex machinery and not drawn directly from the hiring hall. The union seeks rotation of all jobs to spread work among members.

The union said the contract would go into effect tomorrow and at that time at least 10,000 dock workers would report for work.

**Grain Elevator Strike Ends**

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (AP)—A strike against six grain elevator companies has ended after a six-month deadlock.

But it is feared that five million bushels of grain stored since the strike began may have been spoiled.

The walkout was by the local union branch of Grain Elevator, Flour, and Feed Mill Workers AFL-CIO. The men are expected to return to work Tuesday. Details of the agreement were not known.

## Senate Backs Mrs. Whitman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (Reuters)—Marina Whitman, who supports the goals of women's liberation, was confirmed by the Senate Friday to serve on President Nixon's three-member Council of Economic Advisors.

The three were stranded at the Adak Naval Station when the

**Senate Unit Gives Nod to \$6-Billion Bill on Housing**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee has approved a \$6-billion omnibus housing bill containing subsidies to pay mass transit operating deficits and seeking to put limits on closing costs for mortgages taken by home buyers.

The bill also generally goes along with a Nixon-administration request to consolidate the multitude of present federal housing programs into a more manageable number.

Another provision would group into a new category called Community Development half a dozen programs concerned with elimination of blight and improvement of housing in cities.

This provision is a Democratic substitute for the special revenue-sharing proposal for housing advanced by President Nixon. But it contains much greater centralized federal control over the programs than he wanted.

The new Community Development Program would begin in fiscal 1974. In fiscal 1973, starting this July 1, the old categories would continue.

Included in the new program

would be urban renewal, grants

for water and sewer plants, open space, neighborhood facilities, public-facility loans and public-work planning.

The administration had asked

that the big Model Cities Program also be included, but the committee rejected this.

At first, the eighth and ninth floors of the nine-story hotel were blocked off. Hotel officials maintained that the floors were closed for air-conditioning repairs.

One indication that Mr.

Hughes might not actually be

in the hotel was the lack of

security around the pyramid-shaped structure.

In Nassau, the Bahamas, the

political opposition charged

that the departure of the recluse has

cost the Bahamas millions of dollars in free advertising.

The National Democratic party issued a statement saying: "Both

the Progressive Liberal party gov-

ernment and the Free National

Movement must share

the blame for chasing Hughes

out of the Bahamas."

Mr. Hughes' airline, Hughes

## Nicaragua's President Says Hughes Is There on Business

PANAMA, Feb. 20 (AP)—Howard Hughes is in Nicaragua to discuss airline business, Nicaragua's President Anastasio Somoza Jr. said today.

Mr. Somoza has been in Panama since Thursday on an official visit. Mr. Hughes arrived in Managua the same day.

The Nicaraguan president said at a news conference that Nicaragua has for some time been negotiating aviation matters with private companies. Mr. Hughes, he noted, has aviation interests.

Representatives of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Somoza went on, visited Nicaragua some time ago and he extended an invitation to Mr. Hughes to come to Nicaragua.

Asked if he planned to meet personally with Mr. Hughes, Mr. Somoza smilingly replied that it depends on whether we decide to do so."

Pressed for elaboration on what he meant by air interests, Mr. Somoza said Nicaragua has air routes to El Salvador, Mexico, Miami and Honduras. It expects soon, he added, to have a route to Panama.

In Hughes' airline, Hughes

Air West, has routes between the United States and Mexico.

There can be a conjunction of interest, he said.

Meanwhile in Managua the mysterious millionaire remained hidden this weekend without giving any indication why he might be in the steaming tropical city.

Mr. Hughes has not been sighted in the Hotel Intercontinental, where he is believed to be staying.

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Mr. Hughes moved to Nassau's Britannia Beach Hotel in 1970 and remained sequestered in a ninth-floor suite there until five of his aides were ousted from the Bahamas last week because they did not have work permits.

The seven young men and two other sailors from the older McMillion will be transferred to their ship when the Kitty Hawk catches up with it, a Navy spokesman said. They would face punishment from their captain, he said.

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would face punishment from their captain, he said.

The Kitty Hawk crewmen ap-

peared before Capt. Owen E.

Oberg, commanding officer of the carrier. He ordered that they

spend 30 days in custody, he

dropped one pay grade and for-

feet half of their pay for two

months. Desertion charges were

dismissed because they had sur-

rendered voluntarily.

## Judge Rules 8 Is Age of Consent, And Pepsi May Not Be the Papa

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Feb. 20 (UPI)—Pepsi, the Poodle has been cleared of assault and paternity liability charges.

A small claims court commissioner ruled there was "failure of proof" to support the allegation that Pepsi had impregnated a female poodle against the female's will, and thus was liable to pay for the puppy's support.

The suit was brought by the owner of the bitch, Freda L. Strickland, against Pepsi's owner, Al Padgett, holding him responsible for the alleged actions of his poodle.

Mrs. Strickland complained that Mr. Padgett had "remarked

in lewd language on the need for sex in my dog's life" last August. She later found a hole in the screen door of her trailer home and discovered that her dog was pregnant.

Commissioner Donald E. Van Luven ruled that Mrs. Strick-

land's dog is eight years old and could have become pregnant

without involving Pepsi.

"I took judicial notice that there are several dogs in the neighborhood, and there was no indication whether another dog had broken in through the screen door, or whether Mrs. Strickland's dog had broken out," he said.



BRAZILIAN BARGAIN—Two men in Belo Horizonte show off huge (143 pound—65 kg) aquamarine they bought for \$30,000 from a backwoods prospector who found it recently in central Brazil. When experts valued the stone at \$350,000, the prospector said he was going back in the interior to look for another. "And if I find one," he said, "I'm going to go to Japan, the prices there are better."

## Mondale Pleads for More Desegregation

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (NYT)—Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D.-Minn., said Friday that a two-year investigation by his Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity had pointed up the need for continued desegregation.

Sen. Mondale is chairman of the committee appointed in 1970 to make a thorough study of the school desegregation controversy.

The probe, he said, left him with

a deep conviction that "American education is failing children who are born black, brown or simply poor," and that integrated education is essential to ending the inequity.

"The country is at a crossroads," Sen. Mondale said. "School desegregation in the South is largely completed. But we from the North are now beginning to feel the pressure, which our colleagues from the South felt for so many years, to abandon the course set by the 14th Amendment."

"If we do, we will deal a blow to public education in the North and in the South from which it may never recover."

In a lengthy Senate speech, Sen. Mondale summarized the findings of his committee, which has ended hearings and is preparing a final report, and sought to set the stage for defense against a flood of anti-busing legislation that is scheduled for Senate action within a few days.

Two vessels left to avoid a U.S. marshal. He arrived half an hour late with an order for seizure of one of the ships in a civil suit filed against the Soviet government by a Seattle firm, Sea Spray Fisheries Inc., which seeks nearly \$22,000 for damages incurred when a Soviet trawler allegedly destroyed crab fishing gear in the Aleutians last March.

Tony Schneidler, acting commander of the Adak Naval Base, said the Coast Guard cutter Ballou carried the three Soviet officers to their ship Friday night.

The three officers and the vessel—the processing ship Lamut and the trawler Kolyvan—were released from U.S. custody Thursday after payment of \$250,000 in criminal and civil fines for illegal fisheries activities in U.S. waters last month.

The bill also generally goes along with a Nixon-administration request to consolidate the multitude of present federal housing programs into a more manageable number.

Another provision would group into a new category called Community Development half a dozen programs concerned with elimination of blight and improvement of housing in cities.

This provision is a Democratic substitute for the special revenue-sharing proposal for housing advanced by President Nixon. But it contains much greater centralized federal control over the programs than he wanted.

The new Community Development Program would begin in fiscal 1974. In fiscal 1973, starting this July 1, the old categories would continue.

Included in the new program would be urban renewal, grants for water and sewer plants, open space, neighborhood facilities, public-facility loans and public-work planning.

The administration had asked that the big Model Cities Program also be included, but the committee rejected this.

At first, the eighth and ninth floors of the nine-story hotel were blocked off. Hotel officials maintained that the floors were closed for air-conditioning repairs.

One indication that Mr.

Hughes might not actually be

in the hotel was the lack of

security around the pyramid-shaped structure.

In Nassau, the Bahamas, the political opposition charged

that the departure of the recluse has

cost the Bahamas millions of dollars in free advertising.

The National Democratic party issued a statement saying: "Both

the Progressive Liberal party gov-

ernment and the Free National

Movement must share

the blame for chasing Hughes

out of the Bahamas."

Mr. Hughes moved to Nassau's

Britannia Beach Hotel in 1970 and remained sequestered in a ninth-floor suite there until five of his aides were ousted from the Bahamas last week because they did not have work permits.

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Page 4—Monday, February 21, 1972 \*

## A Matter of Life and Death

The action of the Supreme Court of California—most populous state in the Union—in declaring that the death penalty violates the state constitution's provision against "cruel or unusual" punishments is deeply significant on many counts. Most immediately, it means that 106 persons who had faced legal death for crimes committed in California—including the assassin of Robert Kennedy and the killers of Sharon Tate—are now sentenced to life imprisonment. And the court's opinion provides a moving and eloquent argument against a process that, in the court's words, "dehumanizes and degrades all who participate" in it.

What effect this will have on the Supreme Court of the United States, which is also to rule upon the death penalty in the light of the U.S. Constitution ban on "cruel and unusual" punishment, remains to be seen. That it is certain to strengthen a movement which has led 10 states to ban capital punishment by legislative action, and the courts of another—New Jersey—to outlaw it, may be taken for granted.

One special aspect of the California opinion is that the Supreme Court there translated the language of its constitution into modern terms. Death at the hands of the law was not cruel or unusual when California's constitution was adopted. It certainly was neither when the Constitution of the United States was adopted, when the nation's leaders were only beginning to temper the harshness of the British penal codes by ending executions for robbery and many crimes other than murder; only a few years before the adoption of the Constitution, the State of Massachusetts had whipped, maligned and imprisoned a counterfeiter—and this was considered more humane than the previous

penalty—death. Had the California court acted—or should the Supreme Court of the United States act—in the spirit of Chief Justice Taney in the Dred Scott case, when slavery was considered wholly in the atmosphere prevailing when the Constitution was written, the verdict must have gone the other way.

Another point—and one which also applies to the numerous recent opinions of the United States Supreme Court with respect to the rights of defendants in criminal cases—is that these mitigations of the impact of the law upon those accused or convicted of crime do not come at a time of relative tranquillity, of a low incidence of crime. Quite the contrary: Criminal violence has risen spectacularly, and murder, robbery and even rape have been given political justifications. The lone dissenter on the California Supreme Court argued that the death penalty should be retained as a deterrent in a time of increasing criminal activity, and the same line of reasoning inspired Gov. Reagan's opposition to the decision, and his present effort to reverse it by constitutional amendment.

Thus, the United States is engaged in a dramatic effort to repeal the *lex talionis* in a period when many are calling for the law of retribution to be applied more strictly. It is seeking, in many ways, to find substitutes for the older penology of public violence while at the same time struggling with private violence. Much is at stake here. But the California court has refined the issue to the credibility of institutions that insist upon the individual's regard for the sanctity of human life while reserving to themselves the right to violate that sanctity—in cold blood.

## Painful Steps Toward Europe

Prime Minister Heath's eight-vote majority for British entry into the Common Market in a House of Commons of 630 is a rude reminder of the crucial ground yet to be covered in building a bigger, stronger European community. At stake was not only the life of Mr. Heath's Conservative government but the fateful question of whether Britain, at a symbolic two-minutes to midnight, would again turn its back on Europe.

Mr. Heath had declared that if he lost he would ask the Queen to dissolve Parliament. The consequent elections, in a time when Britain has been paralyzed by the coal strike and record unemployment, would surely have brought the Labor party to power. And not even such a master of the strategic turnaround as Harold Wilson would have been able during the life of the next Parliament to lead Britain back into rapport with an outraged community.

It is distasteful to Mr. Heath to survive only because of six affirmative votes from the tiny Liberal party, which in 20 years has never wavered in its support for British entry. Even the prime minister's threat of dissolution and electoral disaster failed to persuade 15 of his Tory colleagues who voted against the government and five others who abstained.

The "Europeans" in the Labor party were tarnished by this test. In October, when only entry "in principle" was at issue, deputy leader Roy Jenkins and 68 Labor colleagues voted with the government. This time, when the bill involved limited grants of sovereignty to the community, no Labor member

voted yes. This elevation of party unity over principle made even more disgraceful the physical attack by Labor zealots in Commons on Liberal leader Jeremy Thorpe, who held to his pro-community commitment.

With crucial parliamentary tests still ahead on the Common Market, Mr. Jenkins and his supporters may be forced to rethink their position. If they vote their consciences they will be pilloried by their own ranks for keeping the Tories in power; but if they again put party unity first they will risk the advance into Europe that they have long regarded as vital for Britain's future.

The narrow escape for the Common Market bill at Westminster is not the only reason for evaporation of that euphoria over a stronger European community whipped up by the signing of the Treaty of Brussels last month. With the coal strike and the convulsion in Northern Ireland, the community's worries about Britain extend beyond parliamentary arithmetic.

Ireland's mandatory referendum on Common Market entry, expected this spring, may be postponed because of the Ulster crisis. Denmark has already put off its referendum from June to September. Norway, the fourth prospective new community member, may do the same. A United States of Europe is still for the distant future; as the British vote indicates, even the progress toward a functioning European community of 10 members is likely henceforth to be slow and painful.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Nixon's Peking Visit

Notwithstanding the precautions in his public statements, it is obvious that Mr. Nixon will have to come back from Peking with a few concrete results if he does not want to disappoint public opinion. Among those most frequently mentioned in circles close to the White House are the release of three Americans still held prisoner in China, the initiation of cultural, scientific and commercial exchanges, and the creation of a "structure of communication" between Washington and Peking.

Since formal diplomatic relations are ruled out, this "structure" might consist of periodic diplomatic encounters in New York, Washington or Peking, or the installation in Peking of an American mission officially connected with the embassy of another country. Yet Mr. Nixon has, as of now, attained a considerable result: he has managed to make China respectable for American public opinion, this very China which he

was still denouncing on every possible occasion a few years ago. Yet the new sympathy—very romantic as is always the case with Americans—is somewhat ambiguous. This is why the President is now doomed to feed it.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

\* \* \*

The trouble with any historic meeting—as this one undoubtedly is—is that it arouses ambitious hopes that tend to be foisted by all the inevitable and necessary exposure of press and television coverage. Yet the most important thing about this meeting is likely to be the simple fact that it has taken place at all. Merely by going to Peking, President Nixon will have bridged one of the greatest political and ideological divides of our time. How long that bridge holds and what crosses over it are matters for the future. All that need concern us now is that it has come to exist.

—From the *Sunday Telegraph* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

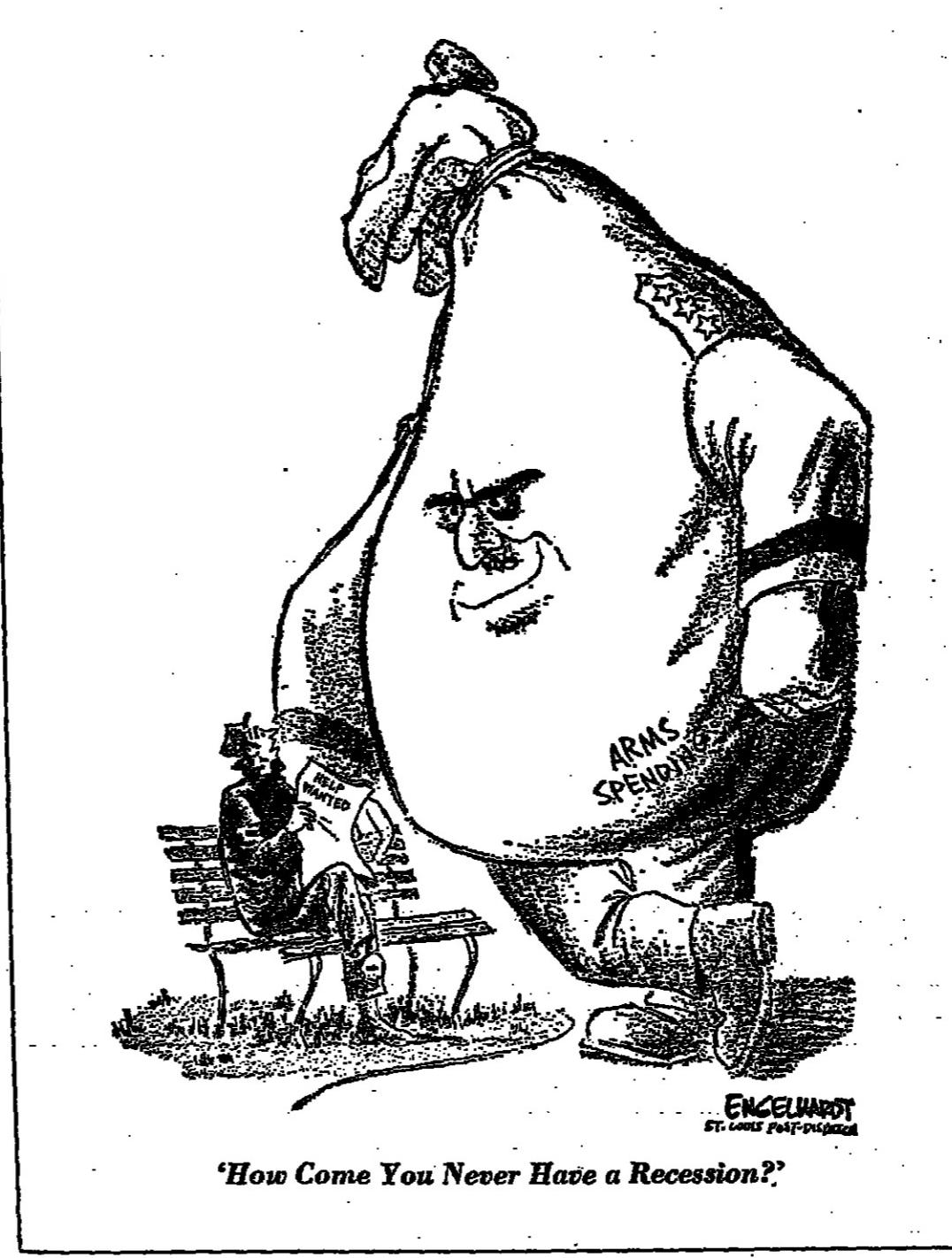
February 21, 1897

PARIS.—The "Eldar" points out that the Vendôme column is still closed to the public and no one may enjoy the magnificent view of Paris which can be obtained from the balcony. The reason for this is that some years ago a number of people threw themselves from the top and in one or two cases fell upon the sharp-pointed railings which surround the base. Many complaints were received from inhabitants of the quarter with the result that the column was closed.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 21, 1922

BOSTON.—Sunday checkers and chess in Massachusetts fell to their doom, when, by an overwhelming vote, the House of Representatives refused to substitute for an adverse report the bill to permit Sunday playing of those games. As a result, under the present statute of outlawry, persons engaged in pushing checkers across the squared board on the Sabbath are to be classed as desperadoes. The measure was filed after a cripple had been convicted for playing in public on a Sunday.



## Outlook for the Talks in Peking

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Nixon-Chou En-lai talks in Peking will be hard to understand unless they are analyzed on the three levels of propaganda, politics and philosophy.

On the level of propaganda, both sides have much to gain by achieving, or at least appearing to achieve, a good beginning in a long process of negotiation, and both have much to lose by an open break.

For Chou En-lai, the talks are a chance to dramatize the growing importance of the new China over worldwide television, with the American President as a self-invited guest and the spectacular scenes of the Forbidden City and the Great Wall as a backdrop.

For President Nixon, his journey to Peking will be seen as clear evidence of his proclaimed objective of moving away from the policy of containing the Communist states toward negotiation with them for a new order in the world.

On the level of national politics, Chou En-lai has risked and endured a split in the Peking government during his efforts to arrange these talks and is not, therefore, likely to see them fail, even if he makes no fundamental concessions to make them succeed. Likewise, Nixon has a great deal to gain—maybe even his re-election in November—if he does nothing more than conduct a civilized and candid discourse and arranges for it to be continued in the future.

Effects on Bloc

On the level of world politics, it would be disadvantageous for China, in its embittered and even ominous relations with the Soviet Union, to have the Moscow leaders and the leaders of other Communist states observe the establishment of better relations with the United States.

For the United States, however, there is perhaps a greater risk in moving toward so dramatic a reconciliation with China. This could complicate Washington's relations with Japan, the Soviet Union, India and South Vietnam, but even so an open break with China could be a threat to the President's world policy and might even encourage the revival of the Sino-Soviet alliance.

Accordingly, the outlook for specific agreements on Taiwan, Vietnam, Japan and the USSR being as remote, the talks are likely to concentrate on the level of philosophy and in the long run the philosophic talk in this first meeting could be more important than anything else.

The chances are, therefore, that most of the Nixon-Chou talks will

be devoted to "getting the principles straight" and "getting the spirit right," and even this will be very difficult. For there are obviously fundamental differences between the two sides over what is the correct principle in Taiwan and Vietnam and on many other things.

Nevertheless, both sides obviously have more to gain by reaching an amiable standoff in Peking than by permitting the talks to be an open failure, and on this basis at least the process of negotiating will be continued until "events" and geography settle the conflict over Taiwan and Vietnam.

For President Nixon, his journey to Peking will be seen as clear evidence of his proclaimed objective of moving away from the policy of containing the Communist states toward negotiation with them for a new order in the world.

—The man from Washington thus consumes time; the man from Peking uses it. The Maoist negotiating style spans time but does not measure it; the way Americans do, because the Maoist sense of invincibility is timeless—the Chinese believe the struggle over "imperialism" will extend through a long period of history before achieving victory....

### U.S. Disadvantage

So long as the bargaining was kept at the level of propaganda or haggling over specific at Panmunjom, Young 'felt that the Americans were at a distinct disadvantage. He thought the Washington negotiators emphasized accuracy, fate dealing and god faith, whereas, he insisted, the Peking negotiations were not looking for compromise but surrender.

The contrast between Young's

testimony and Henry Kissinger's

experience at Panmunjom over

the last few months, however,

is striking. Kissinger stuck to the philosophy of the problem, and left the practical details to the technicians. Chou En-lai approached him the same way.

Let's get the principles straight,

he said; the difficult practicalities may then be worked out over a much longer period of time. At one point in their Chou-Kissinger conversations, Kissinger took considerable time over the meaning of words in the two languages and Chou En-lai finally put an end to it by insisting that as long as the "spirit" of their understanding was right, the words were secondary.

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## Chilean Congress Votes Laws Limiting Socialist Programs

SANTIAGO, Feb. 20 (AP).— Chile's Congress voted overwhelmingly yesterday a series of constitutional amendments to block Marxist President Salvador Allende's efforts to give Chile a socialist economy.

The amendments were in a single bill that prohibited the administration from expropriating any kind of private property without specific legislation by Congress.

A joint session of the House and the Senate gave the bill final approval in five separate votes, some of which were unanimous.

## OAU Assails British Policy On Rhodesia

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Feb. 20 (UPI)—African foreign ministers called on Britain last night to reverse its Rhodesia policy and urged the United Nations Security Council to tighten economic sanctions against the Rhodesians.

Ending a six-day conference of the Organization of African Unity, the ministers adopted by acclamation a much tougher resolution than the one rejected by the Security Council at its special session here Feb. 4.

The OAU resolution said the conference "vehemently condemns the failure of the United Kingdom, as the administering power, to bring the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia to an end and denounces the present maneuvers aimed at conferring legal status on the minority regime."

### Agreement on Terms.

This was a reference to last November's agreement between Britain and the white-minority Rhodesian government on terms for settling the former colony's unilateral declaration of independence.

The resolution called on Britain to abandon the settlement terms "in view of the rejection of the said proposals by the African population" and to convene a constitutional conference with "genuine" African representation.

The resolution condemned Britain's "persistent use of the veto" in the Security Council "to entrench the minority regime" and noted that the OAU would increase aid to Rhodesian guerrilla movements.

## Turkish Police Kill Terrorist, Capture 6 Others in 2 Raids

ISTANBUL, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Turkish security forces yesterday shot dead a self-confessed member of the underground "Turkish People's Liberation Army" during a raid on an Istanbul apartment house, and captured six other urban guerrillas in a basement gunfight.

An official announcement named the dead man as Uzey Barakci, who escaped from a military prison while on trial for his part in the kidnapping and murder last year of Israeli Consul-General Ephraim Eiron. The announcement merely said he was killed after the search of an apartment building in an Istanbul suburb on the banks of the Bosphorus.

According to the semi-official Anatolian news agency, he was shot while trying to escape from the house. Barakci opened fire on police from under a bed, wounding two of them, after a woman admitted the police into his apartment, the agency said. He broke out of the house, but was gunned down before he had run five yards.

### Shots and Grenades

Fifteen miles away, in the old city, police and troops were greeted with a volley of shots and hand grenades before forcing their way into a basement flat just before dawn.

Security forces wearing bullet-proof vests overpowered and captured six guerrillas, wounding four of them in the struggle. The captured guerrillas included

"Mild, Relaxed Man."

In 1955, President Franklin D. Roosevelt named Mr. Madden chairman of the National Labor Relations Board at the beginning of that New Deal agency's hectic existence.

Described as "a mild, relaxed man who, if he did not run from fights, did not provoke them," he served on the controversial board five years. Then, in 1949, President Roosevelt nominated him to a judge of the United States Court of Claims.

The Senate approved the appointment after some bitter debate, closing a long dispute about Mr. Madden and his work on the labor board. In that post he was opposed by the American Federation of Labor and supported by the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. Madden steered the labor board through its formative months in 1935 and during the years when it handled thousands of cases of unfair-labor-practice charges against employers.

In a radio talk in 1940, he said that in 1935 collective bargaining was "granted." Under pressure of those relatively few organizations of workers strong enough to insist upon it, but that in 1940 it had been "accepted" by the great



ITALIAN FLOOD—Police vehicle towing two cars that were trapped in high water after a large area around the town of Poirino, near Turin, was flooded Saturday following very heavy rains that caused the overflowing of a local river.

## Floods, Snow Slides Isolate Many Regions

### 6 Die in 2 Days of Storms in Italy, France

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, Feb. 20.—Heavy rains and snowstorms for the second straight day caused flooding and avalanches in Italy and parts of France, isolating several communities, cutting transportation arteries and claiming at least six lives, including two Americans.

### 19 Basic Industries

The bill authorized the state to own and operate 10 basic industries or groups: large-scale copper mining, insurance, radio-ways and water transport, the mails and telegraph services, power generation, production and distribution of natural gas, the extraction of petroleum and coal mining, weapons and armaments and steel, cement and iodine making, nitrate mining and heavy chemicals.

The bill also declared void all agreements entered into by the government after Oct. 14 to purchase privately-owned stock or shares in private enterprises with the purpose of nationalizing them.

Meanwhile, however, the government yesterday bought a 51 percent share in a small copper-mining complex owned by the French group Penarroya. The government will pay \$15 million for the stock in eight annual installments, beginning in 1977.

### 22 Feet of Snow

In northern Italy, the heavy snows caused avalanches near the French and Austrian borders. The snow today was reported as deep as 22 feet in some places, while other towns reported water up to 31 inches, inundating fields and roads after almost 30 hours of rain in some localities.

In the small village of Champoner in the Aosta Valley, 54-year-old Ernesto Chanouc died yesterday when an avalanche engulfed his house and several others. Four persons were dug out alive, including Mr. Chanouc's 16-year-old son.

The mountain town is cut off, and Mayor Rennigio Bandin said by telephone today: "The snow is up to the second and even the third floors of the houses, and we are very afraid."

"The fear is that any moment a vast avalanche could crash down from Mont Rec Moutier. There must be eight to ten meters of snow up there. If an avalanche started, the village could be completely buried."

### Obituaries

## Judge J. Warren Madden, 82, First Chairman of NLRB

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (NYT).—J. Warren Madden, 82, a senior judge of the United States Court of Claims and first chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, died Thursday in his sleep in San Francisco.

Judge Madden, whose legal and teaching career spanned more than a half century, was graduated from the University of Chicago law school in 1914.

He taught at the University of Oklahoma law school, Ohio State University law school and was dean of law at the University of Pittsburgh from 1912 to 1927.

### Mild, Relaxed Man

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majority of employers who in 1935 rejected and fought it."

"It is my guess," he said, "that employers who have lived a year or two under written labor agreements would not go back to the open shop if they could."

His admirers said he combined a firm belief in the Wagner Labor Relations Act with moderation. His critics maintained that he was not impartial in administering the 1935 labor law that he was prejudiced against management and that some of his aides were radicals.

He served with the Army of the United States in Europe in 1945-46 in various legal capacities.

## Dutch Said to Plan To Buy Mirages To Replace F-104s

THE HAGUE, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—The Netherlands has decided in favor of the French Mirage-F fighter to replace the American-designed F-104 Starfighters in the Dutch Air Force after 1976, the Dutch Labor party's defense expert revealed.

The expert, A. Stennerink, told the Dutch news agency that the Dutch air force would also buy Mirages after 1982 to replace recently purchased American Northrop jets.

There was no official confirmation of the statement.

The Dutch Air Force would need about 100 Mirages to replace the Starfighters now in service.

Mr. Stennerink said the French

Dassault aircraft works had asked \$42 million for a squadron of Mirages (16 aircraft).

"That may sound cheap enough,

but in practice the price will be

much higher if all extra costs are taken into account," the opposition parliamentarian said.

## In Face of Greek Pressure

### Demonstrations of Loyalty Bolster Makarios' Position

NICOSIA, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Weeklong demonstrations of loyalty have immensely strengthened the position of President Makarios in face of Greek pressure to reshuffle his government and turn over recent arms imports to the United Nations peace-keeping force, observers here said today.

The president's warnings that veteran Greek Gen. George Grivas plans to overthrow the republic and declare Enosis (union with Greece) have marshaled most Greek Cypriots behind the president.

They know that any violent campaign for Enosis would provoke intervention by Turkey and risk partition of the island.

The Cyprus government believes Gen. Grivas could not have returned to the island without the approval of the Greek regime. It fears that the 1,300 Greek officers who train the Cyprus National Guard are stoking the fires of Enosis among the 10,000 conscripts and campaigners among them against Cypriot leftists, who support President Makarios.

Turkish Minority

The quarrel with Athens may paradoxically speed up the process of reconciliation with the Turkish Cypriot minority if developments finally dispose of the lingering sentiments for Enosis.

The two communities remain separated after eight years of conflict. Proposals for a resumption of talks have been overshadowed by the government's rift with Athens.

President Makarios has shown no sign of replying to the Greek recommendations, as Athens calls them, but Greek Cypriots have been assured unofficially that "President Makarios will never agree to the Greek demands."

British High Commissioner Robin Edmonds called on the president yesterday. It was learned here today. No details of his discussion were disclosed.

Britain, along with Greece and Turkey, guarantees Cyprus independence under the 1960 constitution. All three enjoy a conditional right to intervene "to preserve the status quo." Britain has said its main interest lies in maintaining peace in the island.

Greek Warning

In Athens yesterday Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Christos Xanthopoulos-Palamas said Enosis will tolerate no foreign intervention in the affairs of Cyprus.

He was speaking to Greek reporters at his weekly press conference.

The Greek government, besides requesting President Makarios to surrender recently imported Czechoslovak arms, has called on him to form a new government of national unity.

**Italy Swears In Cabinet Holdout**

ROME, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—

Italy's reluctant labor minister, Carlo Donat Cattin, who boycotted the oath-taking ceremony of Premier Giulio Andreotti's cabinet Friday, was sworn in alone yesterday as the minority Christian Democrat government's 24th minister.

Mr. Donat Cattin staged his boycott because his left-wing faction had not been publicly thanked for joining the government, observers here believed. The left-wing group was opposed to a one-party government.

Mr. Andreotti Friday night issued a public statement of gratitudo which mollified the unpredictable labor minister sufficiently to persuade him to appear at Quirinal Palace yesterday to be sworn in alone. His action was the target of criticism and irony in many Italian newspapers.

## Sudan's Regime, Southern Rebels Nearer Accord

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Sudanese government and southern rebel negotiators have narrowed their political differences in secret peace talks here but are still wide apart on the issue of military security for the south, sources close to the talks said today.

Senior government officials including five cabinet ministers and representatives of the Southern Sudan Liberation Movement held a marathon session yesterday and early today, lasting nearly 12 hours, on the question of self-rule for the three southern provinces of Upper Nile, Equatoria and Bahr El-Ghazal.

The government had envisaged a single autonomous region in southern Sudan, with an executive council and a legislature of its own but with the president of the central government in Khartoum having full control of the council and veto power over the legislature.

The rebel blueprint called for a federal system composed of a Northern and a Southern region, each having its own independent government and its own army. The rebels said there was no need for a federal army and stipulated that the two regional armies were not to come under the command of the president except in the case of an "external threat."

## Thieves Take 3 Works From Renault's Widow

PARIS, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Thieves have stolen three oil-drum paintings from the Parisian apartment of Mrs. Louis Renault, widow of the automobile maker, who was on vacation, police said yesterday.

The thieves Thursday night got away with a wash print by Fragonard called "The Last Communion of Saint Jerome," a painting from the Parisian apartment of Mrs. Louis Renault, widow of the automobile maker, who was on vacation, police said yesterday.

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# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6

PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1972

## There's So Much to Talk About in China

By Max Frankel

**HONOLULU (C.N.Y.)**—Slowly but surely, by stages, President Nixon and his fellow travelers are nearing a soft landing in Peking. Every inch of the diplomatic ground there has been surveyed three over but there persists the feeling that they are headed for uncharted terrain.

Mr. Nixon's visit will be the first by an incumbent President to China—Communist, Nationalist, Republican or Manchu. It will be the first visit of a President to a nation with which the United States has no diplomatic relations. Nor will such relations result from the visit. Nor is there a formal agenda or precise timetable for the President's serious discussions with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai.

Simply to record these extraordinary circumstances is to suggest the tangle of issues that the President and his hosts will have to address if they are to satisfy even their minimal objective of beginning "a process of communication."

Actually, the process has already begun and, as the swift climb to the summit implies, it holds out the unacknowledged promise of much more than just talking for talking's sake.

The early soundings by remote signal, indirect message and direct conversation between Premier Chou and the President's principal policy adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, have shown that for different but complementary reasons the U.S. and Chinese interests in rapprochement are, for the first time, in phase.

### Two Faint Signs

The first faint Chinese interest, when the Communists came to power in 1949 was smothered by the anti-Communist convulsions in U.S. politics and then by direct conflict in Korea. A second tentative Chinese interest after Korea was frustrated by new U.S. commitments to Taiwan, South Vietnam and other bastions of "containment."

The first faint signs of U.S. interest in the early 1960's found the Chinese heading into their Cultural Revolution and withdrawal from outside contacts everywhere. It was overtaken anyway by war in Vietnam.

But suddenly, and perhaps for only a fleeting moment, the interests overlap. Both countries are recovering from domestic upheaval. Both have reason to redefine the East Asian diplomatic environment. Both are led by men who have acquired not only the will but also the political power to manage a startling turnabout, and even to profit from it.

Without ever saying so in so many words, the Chinese and American leaders can agree in the coming weeks to buttress each other's ambitions against the Russians, to survey their common interests in dealing with a revitalized Japan and to cooperate further in the search for stability all around the periphery of Asia and thus to reinforce their political standing at home.

And to make it all possible, they can agree—and appear to have agreed already—to defuse and nudge toward gradual resolution their most direct conflict over Taiwan, which has been and will remain at least nominally the obstacle to formal and normal diplomatic relations.

The U.S. approach toward China last year has already resulted in a United Nations vote recognizing the Peking government as the only government of China. And while President Nixon has committed himself to maintain diplomatic ties and a defense



The New York Times

treaty with Taiwan, Mr. Kissinger has already moved U.S. policy a sizable distance by stating that "the ultimate disposition—the ultimate relationship of Taiwan to the People's Republic of China—should be settled by direct negotiations between them."

### His Plane Ticket

This strong suggestion that the United States will cease to involve itself in the issue had been labeled by the President as completely unrealistic as recently as last April. Now it is his plane ticket to Peking, for it asserts an intention to stop intervening in the last stage of a Chinese civil war.

The new position precludes U.S. sponsorship of an independent Taiwan government. It foreshadows a further statement—perhaps even this week—that the permanent separation of Taiwan is not U.S. policy, perhaps even that it is contrary to U.S. policy.

And it foreshadows at least gradual reductions in the 10,000-strong U.S. military contingent on the island.

The Chinese Communists, in turn, are still vowed to "liberate" Taiwan. And they have refused, on the ground that the problem is an internal affair, to give the United States or anyone else a renunciation of liberation by force.

But by acquiescing to the Nixon-Kissinger formula of eventual negotiation, they have done almost as much. Anyway, they lack the power to seize Taiwan by force. They still cannot be certain of eventual reunification; indeed, time is not necessarily on their side.

However, Peking's two-year-old diplomatic offensive has cut much ground from under the Nationalist government on Taiwan. The men in Peking must have concluded that smiling upon the world pays.

By collaborating so easily at this juncture to sidestep the Taiwan problem and the added inconvenience of the absence of diplomatic relations, both Peking and Washington are now in a position to address a long list of other questions.

The incentives for such discussion, this week and on a continuing basis thereafter, are plain enough even if they are not openly acknowledged. The Chinese see the United States as a receding threat, weary of conflict and unwilling to press its influence clear up to their borders. The Nixon administration now sees China as a fairly pliant nation, eager to avoid conflict beyond its borders and no longer fearing secure in isolation against more powerful neighbors.

### The Soviet Threat

Moreover, China and the United States are probably edging closer to a mutual interest in resisting the expansion of Soviet influence in certain areas, such as India. They share a obvious desire to reduce the U.S. military presence in Asia and they may have a common interest in neutralizing Southeast Asia after the United States has disengaged fully from Indochina. They have rival but perhaps overlapping reasons to seek to diminish tensions in Korea and to sort out interests in dealing with Japan. And, despite the absence of formal relations, they may share U.S. influence in the region.

In exchange, the Americans may ask the Chinese to end their support for insurgents in Thailand and to refrain from any other actions that threaten the weaker governments in the region. The attitudes of many other governments will affect the opportunities here, but some tentative understandings between Peking and Washington may be possible.

There is much else the United States and China can profitably discuss in the days, weeks and months ahead, from pollution control to birth control, public health, cooperation in space and international communication; laws of sea and law and order in the cities. But those subjects have waited for a long time and would still be waiting if it were not for the current coincidence of diplomatic and security interests.

And it is progress in those difficult realms, at least slow progress, on which everything else is likely to depend.

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## INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS



Associated Press  
PEKING SIGHTS—The Great Hall of the People where President Nixon is scheduled to meet with the Chinese leaders. Picture was taken late yesterday afternoon

## The Long Diplomatic Road to China

By Ted Szulc

**WASHINGTON (C.N.Y.)**—On Friday, Feb. 20, 1970, the United States conveyed to China in secrecy a proposal from President Nixon that a senior administration official travel to Peking as a demonstration of the American seriousness about improving relations between the two countries.

As Mr. Nixon emphasized in his State of the World message,

the United States cannot hinder the search for accommodation with Moscow for the sake of improved relations with China. In fact, the President has been calculating all along that his journey to Peking should promote rather than retard concrete agreements with the Soviet Union on arms control, the Middle East and other dangerous areas of Soviet-U.S. rivalry.

### Principal Enemy

The Chinese, on the other hand, regard the Russians as their principal enemy and are seeking safety through accommodation elsewhere. Including with the United States. They do not relish the idea of facilitating Soviet-U.S. cooperation.

The President is expected to

make remarks in his speech to Congress last week about "mutually friendly countries" helpful in the Chinese-American rapprochement, the administration remains secretive about all the channels and contacts involved in the various stages of the preliminary negotiations.

But private interviews in the presidential entourage and close study of the administration's public utterances on the subject over the last three years have permitted at least a partial reconstruction of this diplomatic process.

### Key Roles

It has confirmed the long-held belief here that the heads of state of France, Romania and Pakistan have played key roles

in what Mr. Nixon called in his policy report the "period of cautious exploration and gathering confidence" between the United States and China, and subsequently, in practical arrangements.

However, the record shows that the very first step toward improving relations was taken by Peking on Nov. 26, 1968, in publicly proposing that the Warsaw ambassadorial talks, interrupted before May 1972.

Except for a few tantalizing remarks in Mr. Nixon's State of the World message to Congress last week about "mutually friendly countries" helpful in the Chinese-American rapprochement, the administration remains secretive about all the channels and contacts involved in the various stages of the preliminary negotiations.

But private interviews in the presidential entourage and close study of the administration's public utterances on the subject over the last three years have permitted at least a partial reconstruction of this diplomatic process.

The Nixon message—stating that the President wished to send a personal representation to Peking and asking whether this would be agreeable to the Chinese leadership—was presented by Walter J. Stoeszel Jr., the American ambassador to Poland, to Lei Yang, the Chinese chargé d'affaires, in the course of an hour-long meeting at the United States Embassy in Warsaw.

But the final affirmative reply, transmitted through a different continental channel, came almost 14 months later, in the first half of April, 1971, setting the stage

The first diplomatic contact came on Dec. 3. Then on Dec. 12, Mr. Stoeszel met formally with Mr. Lei, the Chinese chargé d'affaires. This was the first direct contact with China since Mr. Nixon took office.

On Jan. 8, 1970, the two governments announced that the ambassadorial negotiations would resume later in the month. In making the announcement, the State Department spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey, referred to the first time to the Peking government by its official name, the People's Republic of China. This was said to have been a calculated signal to the Chinese.

A meeting was held in Warsaw on Jan. 20, 1969, and the next one was called for Feb. 20. On the eve of the February meeting, Mr. Stoeszel pointedly said in a television interview that he would pursue practical relations with Peking.

The next day, Mr. Stoeszel stunned Mr. Lei with the Nixon message proposing that a high-level emissary be dispatched to China.

The Chinese reply was expected to be delivered at the next Warsaw meeting, set for May 20, but the United States invasion in Cambodia and several other foreign-policy situations led Peking to cancel the session on May 19.

Three weeks later, however, Premier Chou was reported to have told Emil Bodnarowicz, the visiting deputy premier of Romania, that China hoped the talks with the United States could be resumed soon.

Mr. Nixon wrote in his report that "by the fall of 1970, in private and reliable diplomatic channels, the Chinese began to respond to the continuing American encouragements demonstrated through new trade and travel concessions."

These responses came chiefly through the Romanian and Pakistani presidents. Both Mr. Ceausescu and Gen. Khan visited the White House in October, 1970, before their respective trips to Peking, and both carried oral messages from Mr. Nixon.

Gen. Khan was in Peking between Nov. 10 and 15. Edgard Snow, the American writer who was in China late in 1970, said in an article describing his meeting with Chairman Mao Tse-tung in December that "go-betweens" were delivering messages from Washington to Peking.

In the summer of 1969, Mr. Nixon conferred with Gen. Agha Mohamed Ayub Khan, then Pakistan's president, and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, taking up in considerable detail the question of Chinese-American relations that is expressed through the Wade-Giles system.

Since the system was originated to be used with Romanic languages, many of the sounds do not correspond to English pronunciation. The vowels, for example, denote Romanic-language pronunciations, as Chinese so is pronounced the same as in English. The consonants attempt to approximate the sound of Mandarin, but more than English consonants are required here. Thus the apostrophe: k', p', t', ts' and ts' are pronounced as they are in English. But the same letters without the apostrophe take on different sounds: k is pronounced as g, p as b, t as d, ts as dz.

Dr. Teach says that the President's health is excellent and so is Mrs. Nixon's. He is confident that no unusual problems will arise in China.

"This is one of the safest countries we can be in from the standpoint of security," he said.

Acknowledging that the President was unconscious when he would request that they use a regular anesthetic.

"I don't know what the President would say if he were conscious and the question arose," he commented.

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He and Dr. William Lukash, a specialist in internal medicine and a Navy captain who is assistant White House physician, would monitor anything that might be done for the President, Dr. Teach said.

"But we will leave it to the Chinese to take care of the President if he has an acute medical or surgical problem," he said.

Earlier this month, Dr. Chester Ward, an Army colonel and a new member of Dr. Teach's staff, visited China with a White House advance team and consulted with Chinese medical leaders.

Dr. Ward visited hospitals, talked with leading physicians and watched them practice acupuncture.

"They are brilliant," he said when asked about the Chinese doctors whom Dr. Ward visited.

"We are very much interested

in the science and technique of acupuncture, and I hope I will

have the opportunity to talk to

Chinese Would Treat Any Nixon Ailment

By Carroll Kilpatrick

**WASHINGTON (W.P.)**—If President Nixon should need major medical or surgical treatment while visiting China, he would receive it in a Chinese hospital.

Dr. Walker Teach, an Air Force brigadier general who is the President's physician, is satisfied that the President would receive excellent attention if any problems should arise. He does not expect any.

As usual, Dr. Teach is accompanied by the President and will be with him at all times.

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Chinese Would Treat Any Nixon Ailment

By Donna Larsen

WHY is the name of Chinese Premier Chou En-lai pronounced Joe-ab-ee instead of chueh-in-lay?

The answer is a method of transliteration, known as the Wade-Giles system of Romanization. Written Chinese is pictorial, with characters that denote ideas, rather than sounds. It is the sound of Mandarin (one of many Chinese dialects) that is expressed through the Wade-Giles system.

Simultaneously, administration spokesmen began voicing with growing frequency the American hopes for better relations with Peking, and the first steps were taken to remove restrictions on China in the fields of trade and travel.

In the autumn of 1969, the United States and China, in Mr. Nixon's words, "settled upon a reliable means of communication." He did not explain, but this was a foreign channel through which, late in October, word came that Peking was again ready to resume the talks in Warsaw.

On Oct. 26, the day after he was welcomed by the Pakistani president at the White House, Mr. Nixon conferred at length with Mr. Ceausescu, again with emphasis on China. The Romanian deputy premier, Gheorghe Radelescu, met with Mr. Chou in Peking.

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*Americans in Canada*

## Draft Foes Reject 'Earned' Amnesty

By Anthony Astrachan

TORONTO (UPI)—Most of the Americans who fled to Canada to avoid serving in the Vietnam war reject the idea of conditional amnesty, according to recognized spokesmen and to individual exiles met by chance.

The exiles also challenge the way that they believe the American establishment sees them—as lonely, fearful waifs dreaming of the day they can set foot once more on American soil.

They are in no hurry to return home, the exiles insist—not only because the current amnesty proposals are unacceptable, but also because many of them rejected the whole U.S. system, not just the Vietnam war.

Many of this group prefer Canada to its merits as a society with fewer urban and racial tensions than America. "We have discovered a country where there is more sanity than in the United States," said Richard Burroughs, originally of El Paso, Texas, and now a counselor at the Toronto Anti-Draft Program.

Mr. Burroughs assumed that 50 percent of the exiles would like to go back to the United States to visit, but only to visit. Mickey Bickell, 26, of Clearwater, Fla., cautioned that despite the talk of staying, at least half of the exiles would go back if they had the chance.

But the only chance they would recognize, most exiles agree, would be an unconditional amnesty covering both draft dodgers and deserters.

The amnesty proposals made by Sen. Robert A. Taft Jr., R.-Ohio, and Rep. Edward I. Koch, D.-N.Y., cover only draft dodgers. They would impose the condition of some "alternative service" to make up for the military commitments that the exiles skipped. In exiles' eyes, this is punishment instead of recognition of their early discernment of the wrongness of the war, a discernment they believe much of America has come to share.

### **Nothing Wrong?**

"We have done nothing wrong," Mr. Bickell and other exiles insisted. They echoed open letters written by exile Jack Colhoun to Rep. Koch and Sen. George McGovern, D.-S.D., letters published here in an exile magazine and reprinted by the Toronto Star.

"To us, the 'crime' of not participating in such a war makes beside that which our government asked us to commit in the name of democratic citizenship," Mr. Colhoun wrote. "After the Calley trial and the Pentagon papers, it should be clear to all that we have been honorably vindicated."

The more articulate exiles see the distinction between draft dodgers and deserters as an attempt at class warfare or a middle-class "cop-out," rather than a legalism.

Most draft dodgers are middle-class, well-educated, articulate about their opposition to the war, often backed emotionally and financially by their parents. Deserters tend to be younger, poorer, badly educated, more often rootless and to have reason less about their feelings up to the moment when they finally acted.

Mr. Burroughs's wife, Naomi Wall, who grew up in Washington, D.C., in the 1950s and has been working in the anti-war movement here since 1968, saw important differences in deserter motivation that might affect their response to amnesty.

Some, she said, are typical middle Americans who go into service willingly and then reflect the war and the American system. Other draft dodgers with a time lag. Others go into service knowing they oppose the war but trying to fulfill their obligations without being touched. When it finally gets to them, they desert. Still others are virtually forced to enlist by being given a choice between military service and jail when convicted of minor felonies.

Men in all categories may desert because they suddenly see a wrong—event or process—in the Army, or because they can't handle the discipline, rather than because of specific opposition to the Vietnam war.

### **Status, Feuds**

Dodgers and deserters sometimes feud. Mr. Burroughs said the exile experience does not bridge the class gap for most. But many exiles make an effort, and the more politically conscious say that among themselves, a deserter from combat has the highest status and a draft dodger who fled to Canada six months before he was due for induction has the lowest.

The amnesty movement in the United States puts the total of draft dodgers and deserters at 70,000 to 100,000, with the number in exile in Canada ranging from 40,000 to 70,000. In December, the Pentagon listed 35,339 deserters still at large. Exiles here say the two categories number 70,000 to 100,000 in Canada alone, with as many more underground in the States and 2,000 or 3,000 scattered in other countries. There are about 30,000 such exiles in Toronto.

The number entering Canada was about 20 a week in January, according to exile sources—30 percent of them deserters. In the

early years of war resistance, draft dodgers predominated.

Counseling groups like the Toronto Anti-Draft Program in many Canadian cities have been trying to discourage dodgers and deserters from coming because high Canadian unemployment (7.7 percent in January) makes jobs hard to find.

Even Canadians who welcome anti-war exiles as a matter of principle naturally prefer to give jobs to Canadians, Mr. Burroughs said. Particular businessmen who went out of their way to help exiles before unemployment started climbing two years ago now can't hire any. A Harris poll recently showed that only 15 percent of Canadians favored the continuing arrival of dodgers and deserters compared to 60 percent four years ago.

Dale Ackerman, 26, of Pontiac, Mich., indicated nonetheless that every exile he knew was either working or not working by his own choice. Mr. Ackerman was one of several exiles who said they do not live or function as a group, even though most read *America-Canada*, a magazine that claims to speak to and for them as a group.

Mr. Ackerman came to Canada in 1968, took a master's degree in social work at Ontario's Waterloo Lutheran University, and works as a social worker at St. Michael's hospital here. He estimated that 70 percent of his friends in Canada were not Americans.

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**The North African shanties, usually a mixture of wood and cement, lean against each other under corrugated iron roofs. Stones, bicycle tires and other objects are tossed on the roofs to hold down the sheets of iron.**

## The Shantytowns of Paris

By Mark S. Jaffe

PARIS (UPI)—On a back street in Nanterre, scrap wood and sheet metal stacks house half a dozen North African families. It is a patchwork that virtually encircles Paris, and one of France's big problems: the bidonvilles.

Roughly translated, bidonville means tin-can city, and that is an apt characterization of these immigrant shanty towns. The bidonvilles are the result of influx of immigrant labor, a housing shortage and, according to some, a degree of French racism.

There are more than 3 million immigrant workers in France. They and their families make up nearly 6 percent of the population. While much of France has not been affected by the influx, Paris, one of the country's major industrial centers, now has an immigrant population of more than 700,000.

The present housing shortage is partly the result of the dearth of building stretching back before World War II and the tremendous growth of population in the area. Approximately 80 percent of the dwellings in Paris were built before 1914 and the roughly 3 million inhabitants of the city are more tightly packed than those in Manhattan.

Inside the home of Karen Khadiga, it was dark and damp. The Khadigas three rooms contained beds for the eight members of the family, a squat iron stove for heat, propane gas lamps and a new gas range attached to a large portable tank of gas. In the inner courtyard, plastic water cans stood in a little wagon. The Khadigas moved into their home in 1963. At that time, they bought the shack for about \$125.

The police started numbering the shacks in the larger bidonvilles around Paris to prevent any new structures from being built. This prevented the growth of the already large bidonvilles, but created "micro-bidonvilles" and prompted the selling of already numbered shacks.

The Portuguese have become the major group immigrating to France. In the first half of 1970 they represented approximately half of all immigrants. Most are unskilled workers, few speak French and some enter the country illegally.

They come to the bidonvilles in need of protection and guidance. These functions are usually filled by a "head man" who provides his services to his compatriots for a price.

In contrast, many North African residents have lived in their homes for as long as 15 years. Ali, a construction worker in his mid-30s, has lived in a bidonville since 1958. He takes an easygoing view of his situation. "We don't have much trouble here. The police are all right. The only problem we've had with them is when students from the university have come here to help teach and care for the children. There is a lot more work here and the French... well, they aren't sympathetic but they aren't very hostile."

Some disagree with Ali's point of view. Miss Khadiga, a 21-year-old clerical worker, stated that "if you don't have the same Occidental face, then you are discriminated against."

just part of the winter. Last winter we had three fires big enough to burn the firemen and, in one, a six-month-old baby was burned to death."

Water is carried home in plastic tanks from a public pump, which may be as much as half a mile away.

### **Dark and Damp**

Despite dramatic progress in some suburbs, such as Nanterre, where the bidonville population was cut from 8,000 to less than 3,000 in three years, the overall bidonville population grew by 20 percent between 1966 and 1970.

While the large, highly visible shanty towns are slowly being dismantled, "micro-bidonvilles" have sprouted. These isolated shanties or small clusters are built in whatever little vacant lot the immigrants can find.

Miss Hervo speculated that they would be difficult to find and cope with. Once out of sight, they could become out of mind.

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### **Study**

Monique Hervo, who published a study, "Bidonvilles" (Carriere-Liber series-Maspero), explained that many Arab who have been living here since the time of the Algerian war do not have complaints about racism because things were much worse before. But she added that the reason many of these people can not find private apartments or move into government housing is because they are North African. "There are legal regulations about labor, social security and these benefits the people receive," she said. "There are no similar laws about housing."

After a visit to a bidonville in Aubervilliers in February of 1970, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the French prime minister, set the end of this year as a target date for the total abolition of the hundreds of large and small bidonvilles surrounding the capital. While some progress has been made, most observers do not believe that the date can be met.

Following the Aubervilliers visit, the Groupe Interministeriel Permanent was created to coordinate

By Anthony Lewis  
LONDON (NYT)—A month ago, Edward Heath and his Conservative government looked to be in a strong and improving position. Britain was at last on its way into the Common Market—Mr. Heath's main foreign-policy aim. He was mastering the major domestic problem, inflation, with the rate of price rises cut from 10 to 5 percent in a year. Only the Irish problem lurked darkly on the horizon.

Last week that optimistic picture was shattered for Mr. Heath, his party and his country. It was the grimmest week any British government has had for years.

A national coal strike cut deeply into the electricity supply, putting 1,500,000 persons out of work and leaving millions of homes dark and cold. Restrictions of wartime severity were imposed, and they will go on for weeks whatever happens to the strike.

To get the miners back to work, an official fact-finding board offered them pay rises amounting to about 20 percent—more than double the government's supposed 8 percent ceiling on pay increases. Helpless, Mr. Heath acquiesced in this defeat for his whole anti-inflation policy.

### **Almost a Disaster**

As the coal crisis came to a peak, the government suffered near-disaster on the European issue. Its legislation to adapt British law to Common Market rules passed in the Commons by only 8 votes, a dangerous portent for the legislative process still ahead.

The challenge of these events was a highly personal one. It went directly to Mr. Heath, his philosophy and his style of government.

The strike is combative, unpredictable, myopic. Mr. Heath came to office in June, 1970, with certain fixed aims: the Common Market, more economic freedom for the individual, less government intervention. He was determined to press for them without any formal, legally enforceable price-wage structure like President Nixon's.

## Other Policies May Suffer

### **Miners Deal Heath Grim Blow**

terized Harold Wilson's Labor government.

The Daily Telegraph, a strongly conservative paper that admires Mr. Heath, remarked last week that he had been elected not for his tact or flexibility but for his "obstinacy, cold tenacity, an inflexible will untroubled by overmuch imagination, guile or sensitivity." And these, said the Telegraph, were the qualities needed to fight for the public interest against the coal miners.

### **A Superior Force**

That was written at the beginning of the week. At the end of it, Mr. Heath's determination had been crushed by a superior force: the militancy of the coal miners.

When the coal strike began six weeks ago, the union's executive board narrowly rejected a final offer from the nationalized industry that would have cost \$73 million a year. The fact-finding board offered \$221 million. That was nearly all the union was asking, but after the bitter weeks of picketing it was now not enough.

The union said no. A desperate leader prime minister called the leaders to Downing Street Friday night and added another \$26 million in fringe benefits. The miners executive finally agreed—but the members will be polled individually over another week before work can resume, if they have promised.

### **The Fiscal Future**

The pregnant question for the future is what will happen to the government's pay policy? Mr. Heath, in line with his dislike of government intervention, has followed the line of encouraging resistance to high wage demands without any formal, legally enforceable price-wage structure like President Nixon's.

In the event, the government nearly fell. Mr. Heath, making clear how grave the issue was, announced before the vote that he and his cabinet would resign and force an immediate general election if defeated—the first time that would have happened since 1934. They were saved by the votes of five Liberals and by four Labor abstentions.

The answer lies with the pro-European members of the Labor party, led by Roy Jenkins. In October, 49 voted with the government. Last Thursday night, none did.

This switch was, in part, a necessary deference to majority views in the party; Mr. Jenkins could hardly have gone on as deputy leader if he defied policy.

It was in part a miscalculation, because the Labor Europeans had not expected the vote to be so close.</

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- 25 issues of international bonds valued at \$1 billion.
- 43 issues of industrial bonds valued at \$2.18 billion.
- 13 issues of Federal Agency securities valued at \$1.55 billion.
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Want Immediate Creation

## Belgian Financiers Propose A European Currency Unit

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 20 (UPI).—A group of Belgian financiers and bankers led by Baron Leon Lambert, head of the Banque Lambert, is pressing for the "immediate creation of a 'European currency unit' something only vaguely foreshadowed in the Community's strategy for an economic and monetary union."

The new unit, the "euro," would circulate in addition to national currencies and contribute towards ensuring monetary stability within the EEC, the financiers hope.

The idea is that the euro could be defined in terms of gold, or a combination of gold and special drawing rights—and eventually, in terms of SDRs only.

To establish this currency there will need to be a central monetary authority whose powers would be circumscribed by Community Market governments, but setting up such an authority might be a serious obstacle to the whole scheme. Administrations would tend to be jealous of their own powers and freedom of action.

## Gradual Development

Baron Lambert, and his colleagues propose a gradual development: the euro would start only as a unit of account. Once the system was under way, the euro's use could be generalized, not only for settlements between states, but also for international settlements between banks and firms.

It is suggested that in all transactions the euro could have a role similar to that played by the dollar.

It is pointed out that since no one wants to resort to the dollar

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lar to that played by the dollar.

Another may have been his statement that long-term interest rates were still too high and that further pressure was needed to bring them down. Earlier last week, for the first time in recent months, the Federal Reserve purchased long-term government securities in a determined effort to accelerate the growth of the money supply.

The weekly banking figures indicated that this effort was beginning to meet with success. Loans to business at the bigger New York and Chicago banks were up for the third week in a row.

Gene Little fired a 70 and was at 205.

Dale Douglass, Paul Moran and Marty Fleckman were at 206. Moran matched his opening-round 66 on the 5,641-yard course. Douglass matched par 71 and Fleckman took a 69.

"I just played bad," said Blanca.

"It wasn't a good round, but it could have been a lot worse. I was coming out of the trees, out of the water, almost out of bounds out of traps."

From 25 puts in Friday's round in which he missed the course record by a stroke, Blanca went to 55, twice three-putting for bogeys.

He salvaged a par on the third when he hit his tee shot out of bounds, where the ball hit a wall and bounced back to the fairway. He saved still another neardisaster on the par three 15th when his tee shot hit the water and skipped up to the bank of the pond, stopping "half in and half out of the water," as Blanca said.

He made a happy bogey there.

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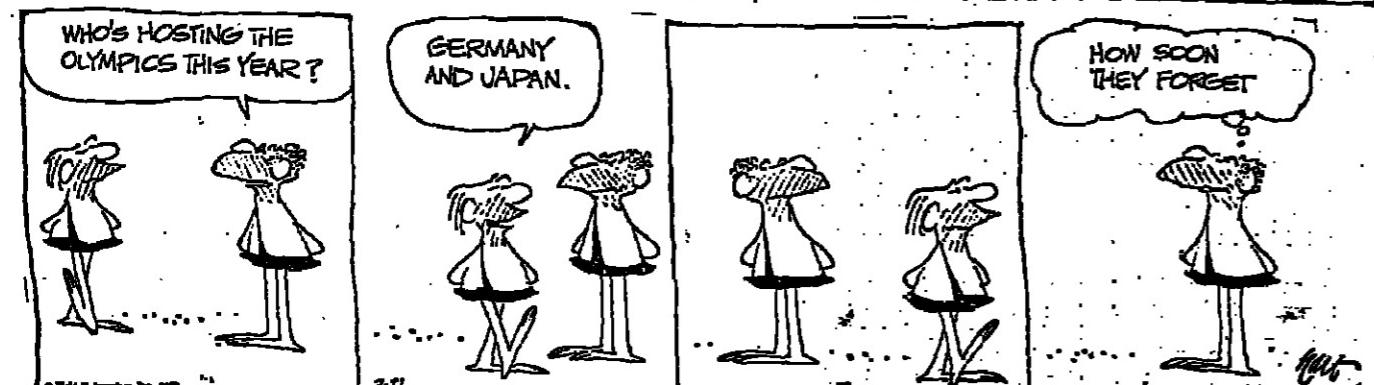
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BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Although North held 12 high-card points with good distribution on this hand, he made a discreet first-round pass, discarding the unguarded diamond queen and foreseeing a rebid problem: The heart suit is too thin to rebid if the bidding starts one heart-two diamonds or one heart-one no-trump, and an opening bid of one spade can result in preference to the wrong suit.

However, with three suits bid at the one level, North jumped to four diamonds. This was a splinter bid, guaranteeing a spade fit, slam interest and, at most, a singleton diamond. South could judge that the hands fit well, and he drove to slam via Blackwood.

In six spades, South has excellent prospects if the spade finesse succeeds, for he can hope to maneuver six trump tricks, four club tricks and the two red aces. If the spade finesse fails, he must hope for a lucky club situation with the king falling doubleton.

To make six trump tricks, South must ruff a red suit twice in one hand or the other. Ruffing diamonds in the dummy would doom the declarer to the loss of a trump trick if West held K x x, so South rightly planned to ruff twice in his hand.

He ruffed the opening heart lead and ran the spade ten. When this won, he followed with the eight, collecting West's king with the ace. He ruffed

another heart with his last trump, and faced a problem in the club suit.

Normally South would make a safety play to guard against any four-one club division: He would play the ace followed by a low card. But with a trump still out—presumably with East—and communications problems, he could not afford the luxury of the safety play.

At the fifth trick, he therefore led a low club, and when West won the queen and shifted to diamonds, the rest was easy. South captured the king of diamonds with the ace and was able to enter dummy to pull the last trick trump and claim the slam.

Part of my problem redounds to Kazan's credit: For he has not simply told a didactic tale in black and white. He has colored his story with many subtler shadings. The hippies aren't all good and the squares aren't all bad. Moreover, there's a countertop involving the murder victim's best friend, Michael, the Christ-like leader of the flower children, who, when he discovers that justice is going to miscarry, takes matters into his own hands. And ends up assassinating not the perpe-

tator of injustice, but the man he judges to be the real enemy, a young Air Force lieutenant who has tried to befriend Michael, but through lack of deep commitment to either side ends up betraying him. Things get complicated, see?

But what is most complicating are the things that work against the luck of Kazan's story. To begin with, there is the question of whether the characters are meant to be real people or simply puppets of the author. Kazan seems to want it both ways. For instance, in order to make plausible the sergeant's murder of the hippie, Kazan endows him with a whole satchel of motivations—a hot-blooded Latin temperament, an incestuous fixation on his daughter, an emasculating wife and the illusion (shared by us readers) that the boyfriend is thoroughly despicable. Yet when the novel settles down to its main business of demonstrating the injustice of the establishment, Kazan asks us to recall an obscure and clumsy handled scene in which the sergeant's superior seems to be ordering the murder, and expects us to remember the murder victim with fondness.

And so it goes throughout. None of the characters behave consistently. They seem to put on whatever masks the business of sustaining the plot demands of them. This would be perfectly acceptable if the plot were well-made enough to establish a clear point. But the point always boils down to the behavior of characters too busy serving the plot to reveal themselves. We are led on a paper chase, the message of which seems to be that fate is the consequence of character, and character is formed by Kazan's zeal to keep the action rolling.

Then there is the befuddling quality of the book's language.

Kazan has conceived his story visually, which is understandable considering what he described in the past as his "filmic" imagination.

One can "see" the story easily enough. But the language of the narrative, instead of serving this visual quality, actually obstructs it. Actions that would logically take up, say, one third of a scene are frequently described in a single sentence. Thoughts and impressions that would logically fleet through a character's mind are detailed at inordinate length.

The cumulative effect of following the narrative and trying to keep the people straight is tiring.

Long before one gets to those last two paragraphs one's mind has gone half to sleep. That's why I had to read them over after breathing some fresh air. That's why I'm still not sure what Kazan is getting at.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## BOOKS

## THE ASSASSINS

By Elia Kazan. Stein &amp; Day. \$11 pp. 575.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I THINK I see what Elia Kazan is trying to do in his latest novel, "The Assassins." Reading over the two closing paragraphs again (after having stepped out of doors for a breath of cool air), I see that he has juxtaposed there descriptions of the rapid decomposition of a human body ("The bones powder, become part of the sand") and the slower disintegration of a bunch of airplanes ("The third largest air force in the world . . . the might of America, our answer to the challenge of history, our pride, our image, our identity, our name"). There's meant to be some irony there, I think . . . something about people and machines in this country of ours . . . something uncompromising perhaps. And taking one precarious step further: To judge from the names of those airplanes—Sky Raider, Sky Hawk, Globe Master, Condor, Tiger, and so on—I gather Kazan is harking back to several earlier references in his novel to the law of the jungle. Which means that he is saying that life is a jungle game. Or that America is a beast of prey. Or that the ruling class of America are beasts of prey in disguise. Or that . . . I guess I don't see what Kazan is trying to do in his latest novel, "The Assassins."

Why don't? How is it possible to miss the point of a story in which an Air Force sergeant stationed on a base in New Mexico shoots to death his daughter's hippie boyfriend and is exonerated by the establishment members of the community? That summary would seem to make the point of the ending clear enough: That military might has crushed what it is supposed to defend. What's the matter with me?

Part of my problem redounds to Kazan's credit: For he has not simply told a didactic tale in black and white. He has colored his story with many subtler shadings. The hippies aren't all good and the squares aren't all bad. Moreover, there's a countertop involving the murder victim's best friend, Michael, the Christ-like leader of the flower children, who, when he discovers that justice is going to miscarry, takes matters into his own hands. And ends up assassinating not the perpe-

tator of injustice, but the man he judges to be the real enemy, a young Air Force lieutenant who has tried to befriend Michael, but through lack of deep commitment to either side ends up betraying him. Things get complicated, see?

But what is most complicating are the things that work against the luck of Kazan's story. To begin with, there is the question of whether the characters are meant to be real people or simply puppets of the author. Kazan seems to want it both ways. For instance, in order to make plausible the sergeant's murder of the hippie, Kazan endows him with a whole satchel of motivations—a hot-blooded Latin temperament, an incestuous fixation on his daughter, an emasculating wife and the illusion (shared by us readers) that the boyfriend is thoroughly despicable. Yet when the novel settles down to its main business of demonstrating the injustice of the establishment, Kazan asks us to recall an obscure and clumsy handled scene in which the sergeant's superior seems to be ordering the murder, and expects us to remember the murder victim with fondness.

And so it goes throughout. None of the characters behave consistently. They seem to put on whatever masks the business of sustaining the plot demands of them. This would be perfectly acceptable if the plot were well-made enough to establish a clear point. But the point always boils down to the behavior of characters too busy serving the plot to reveal themselves. We are led on a paper chase, the message of which seems to be that fate is the consequence of character, and character is formed by Kazan's zeal to keep the action rolling.

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Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

With Washington in 50-Meter

## Meriwether Sprints to Tie

By Neil Amdur

**NEW YORK.** Feb. 20 (UPI)—Delano Meriwether dispelled notions that he might be a one-year wonder in track and field, and Dave Wottle confirmed his status as one of America's coming milers Friday night at Madison Square Garden.

Dr. Meriwether, the lanky 26-year-old hematologist, sprinted stride for stride in a thrilling duel with Herb Washington, the current rage of the indoor circuit, in the final of the 50-meter dash at the United States Olympic Invitational meet.

The two runners crossed the finish line simultaneously. Washington, the Michigan State footballer recently drafted by the Baltimore Colts, ran back up the track in the tradition of a winner, waving to the crowd of 14,405, with the finish-line string still freshly draped across his body.

Judges first awarded the victory to Meriwether. But 20 minutes later, after viewing enlarged pictures of the finish from the Bulova Accutron Photometer, they called the race a dead heat and wrote both names into the record books with the meet record time of .5 seconds.

The 1,000-meter run was equally close, and only a tactical error by Gianni Del Buono of Italy allowed the diving Wottle the opportunity to lean in front at the finish.

Del Buono took the lead from Bryan Dyce entering the final straightaway, Dyce stayed on the inside railing. The former New York University national half-mile champion challenged Del Buono 50 yards from the finish, but could not muster a sustained kick.

Del Buono pulled away, until Wottle lunged, and the momentum was clearly with the American. Wottle was clocked in 3 minutes 44.8 seconds, or the equivalent of a 4:01 on a 400-mile. Del Buono was timed in 3:44.8.

Dyce, who took the lead with 53 1/2 laps left, saw his string of Sudor victories snapped at four and settled for third in 3:44.8.

Rod Milburn, the world's premier high hurdler, equaled a world indoor best of 7 seconds in the 56-meter high hurdles.

Tom Van Staden of the Pacific Coast Club easily won the 1,000-meter run in 2:34.2, with Frank

Murphy of Ireland second in 2:35.2.

Tommy Turner, the fine quarter-miler who continues to show improving strength and speed each week, outgun Larry James by five yards in the 500, then returned for a sensational anchor leg to a thrilling 1,600-meter relay triumph for Sports International over North Carolina Central, Adelphi and Boston.

Washington, even after viewing a picture of the 50, thought he had won.

"I thought Washington had the better lean," Meriwether said.

"After the finish, I thought to myself, 'Oh, oh, I didn't lean enough.'"

### Leans Ahead

Actually, it was Meriwether's leaning torso that kept him in the picture, another indication of how far the run-for-fun doctor has improved in his two-year run with the sport. Washington had set a world indoor record last week for 50 yards.

"It felt good," said Meriwether, who stunned rivals and captivated crowds last year but had not won a major invitation sprint this season. "I had good arm motion and, for a change, things were going right."

Things also went well for Marty Liquori, the world's top-rated miler, who made his season debut at the Garden with a respectable 1:51.4 half-mile leg on the 1,600. Romandy was disqualified in the 1,500-meter walk, ending his three-year string of triumphs for the event.

### Puttemans Win

**SAN DIEGO.** Calif., Feb. 20 (AP)—World outdoor holder Gianni Del Buono of Italy allowed the diving Wottle the opportunity to lean in front at the finish.

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### Ryun Defeats All Comers In Mile, 880

**SANTA BARBARA,** Calif., Feb. 20 (AP)—Jim Ryun scored leisurely victories in the mile and 880 in an all-comers outdoor track meet yesterday.

Ryun, the world record-holder in both events, was clocked in 4 minutes 59 seconds in the mile and 1:54.5 in the half mile. His records are 3:51.1 and 1:44.8.

Mark Wintersmith, like Ryun competing for nearby Club West, finished second in both races. Wintersmith, who recently set an indoor record for 1,000 yards, had the same time as Ryun in the 880 and ran a 4:04.8-mile.

Two 1968 Olympic champions—Lee Evans and Willie Davenport—were winners. Evans took the 500-yard dash in 55.8 seconds and Davenport took the 60-yard high hurdles in 7.1.

Ryun leaped at the tape to edge Jean-Louis Ravelomanantsoa of Madagascar in 6.0. Ravelomanantsoa and the third and four-place finishers, Willie Deckard and Mel Pender, all equalled Borzov's 6.0 clocking.

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San Diego's Arnie Robinson, ranked the top long jumper last year, won his specialty at 26 feet 3 inches. Henry Blane and Boundy Morris were second and third at 26-1 and 25-1 1/2.

### White Sets Mark

**MOSCOW.** Feb. 20 (Reuters)—Tom White of the United States set a world indoor record for the 60-meter dash when he clocked 7.4 seconds at the Znamensky Brothers meeting here yesterday.

White's time clipped one-tenth of a second off the record held by West German Gunter Nicker and Tom Hill of the United States.

Sarmite Shitola, of the Soviet Union, set a women's world indoor record at the same meeting, clocking 1 minute 30.4 seconds for 600 meters and Alexander Kornelyuk, also of the Soviet Union, equaled the world 60-meter record with a time of 6.4 seconds.

### Shut Out

**SALT LAKE CITY,** Feb. 20 (AP)—Fred DeBenedictis of the University of Colorado, serving with machine-like precision, demolished fellow-Australians Ken Rosewall, 6-1, 6-4, here tonight to win the \$50,000 World Championship Tennis Tournament—his third successive triumph on the WCT circuit.

Laver, who beat Rosewall in the final of the Philadelphia tournament a week ago, won \$10,000 to boost his 1972 earnings to more than \$30,000.

Rosewall, seeded No. 1 among the foreign contingent, reached the final by mastering Gerald Battick of Britain, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, while Smith routed Haroun Rahim of Pakistan, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, yesterday.

Nastase, who recently turned down an offer to join the World Championship Tennis contract pros, shrugged off his triumph, in which he appeared to be trying with an off-par Battick.

Nastase displayed a great touch, mixing his looping, top-spin drives with flat drop shots and sharply angled volleys that left Battick slightly embarrassed over his inability to cope with them before a packed crowd at the Wisconsin Civic Center.

Smith, on the other hand, knew he had to handle Rahim's potent service, which had helped the Pakistani turn back defending champion Clark Graebner, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, Friday night.

The tall Californian, from Pasadena, who is on military duty at Fort Myers, Fla., accomplished his task admirably, pounding on Rahim's second serve, which was far weaker than his first, for enough winners to discourage the bushy-haired senior at the University of California, Los Angeles.

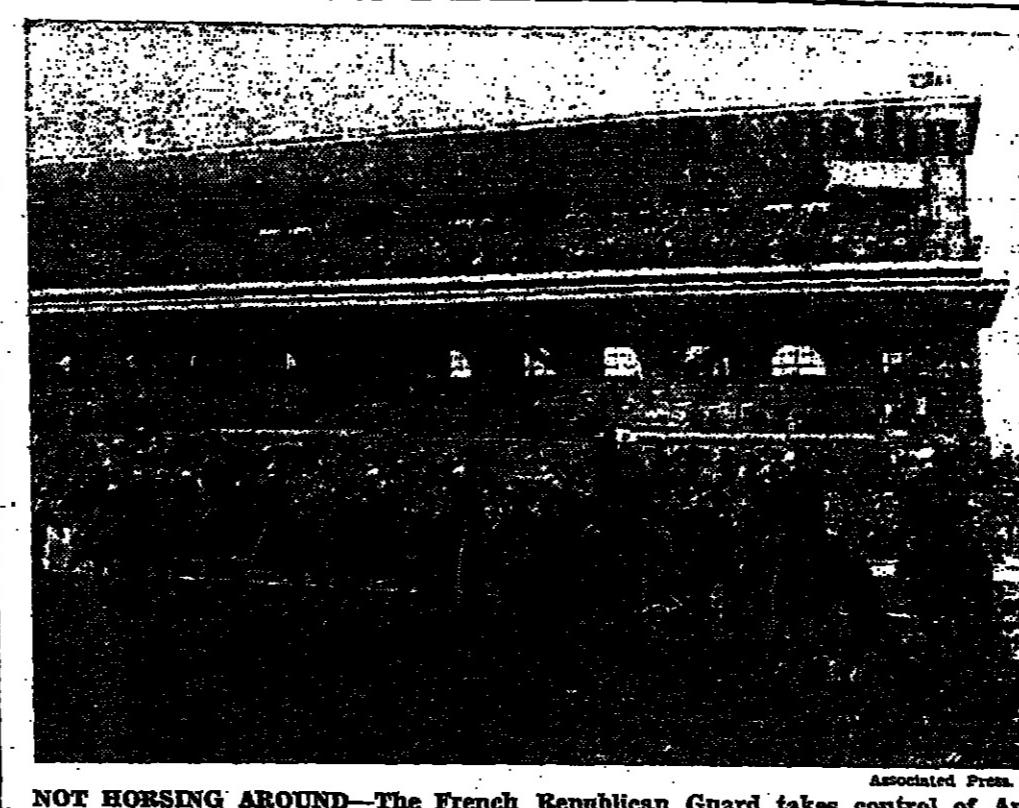
Although neither Smith's nor Nastase's triumphs Friday surprised anybody, another scene did raise some eyebrows. The Romanian was seen arm-in-arm with Graebner.

Last month, in a London tournament, Graebner leaped over the net during a match with Nastase, and warned him not to try to "psych" him with unconventional tactics. Nastase walked off the court refusing to play. He said Graebner had "threatened" him and he was too frightened" to continue.

"Feuds don't last long in tennis," said Graebner yesterday. Smith, the United States Open champion, three times beaten him twice.

Lynn Davies, gold medalist in the Tokyo Olympics of 1964, won the broad jump with 24 feet 5 1/2 inches.

Nastase said he had played Smith, the United States Open champion, three times and beaten him twice.



NOT HORNING AROUND—The French Republican Guard takes control of Autenil race track in Paris after apprentices jockeys and stable workers marched onto the course to demonstrate their grievances. The strikers, who have been out since last October, seek improvements in living and working conditions. Authorities knew of the planned demonstrations and there were extra regular police on duty. No injuries were reported as the demonstrators were quickly dispersed.

## South Carolina Travels to Defeat

**NEW YORK.** Feb. 20 (UPI)—A snowstorm in the East yesterday forced postponement of 10 college basketball games, but fourth-ranked South Carolina and ninth-ranked Ohio State, road road conditions even more hazardous in their travels.

The snow wiped out games in upper New York State and parts of Pennsylvania.

There was no snow in Houston, but coach Frank McGuire of South Carolina would just as soon have coped with the elements than the red-hot Cougars. Houston, ranked 19th and hopeful of landing a National Collegiate Athletic Association at-large berth, helped its cause considerably by beating the Gamecocks 55-55.

Dwight Davis and Donnell Hayes were the big guns for Houston, which has now won nine in a row to boost its win-loss record to 17-5. Davis scored 26 points and Hayes 23 as the Cougars rallied from a 46-42 half-time deficit to win easily.

Bill Walton led UCLA to its 20th straight victory this season with 31 points and 15 rebounds;

Larry McNeil took over Chones' spot at center and scored 24 points to pace Marquette to its 22nd victory of the season and Bill Chamberlain scored 22 points to spark North Carolina's triumph over Notre Dame at New York's Madison Square Garden.

Phil Hankinson's 20 points led Phil to victory over Yale; Jim Price's 23 points paced Louisville's triumph over Wichita State; Ed Ratlieff scored 21 points as Long Beach State gained revenge for an earlier defeat by Pacific, and Kresimir Cosic of Yugoslavia tallied 21 points in Brigham Young's victory over Utah.

Michigan State led 61-56 with only

1:05 remaining but let the game slip away. The loss dropped the Buckeyes to 10-10 on the season.

Ohio State's trip to Champaign, Ill., also was a disaster as the Buckeyes were stunned by Illinois, 64-62, on a jump shot by Nick Weatherston with 48 seconds to play. The loss was crucial for Ohio State, which is in a three-way battle for the Big Ten conference championship.

Ohio State led, 61-56, with only 2:06 remaining but let the game slip away. The loss dropped the Buckeyes to 10-10 on the season.

The loss was only the fourth in 21 outings for the Gamecocks and snapped a seven-game winning streak.

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The rest of the top 10, with the exception of seventh-ranked Virginia, survived yesterday's action. The Cavaliers were upset by Duke, 25-26, at Charlottesville.

In other action, top-ranked UCLA whipped Washington, 100-83; second-ranked Marquette, playing without center Jim Chones, who signed for \$1.5 million with New York Nets of the American Basketball Association, defeated Cincinnati, 70-61; third-ranked North Carolina crushed Notre Dame, 99-46; fifth-ranked

Georgia beat Mississippi, 75-65, and Arkansas beat Tulane, 75-65.

Second before Martin's record-setting goal, Linemate Gil Perini, who established the rookie record last year with 38, was taken to a hospital with a possible back injury after he was hit hard by Leafs' defenseman Brian Glennie.

Bruins 6, North Stars 4. Derek Sanderson scored a goal with his team shorthanded and Bobby Orr added a goal less than a minute later to power Boston to a 6-4 victory over Minnesota.

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**Observer****Fancy That**

By Russell Baker

**WASHINGTON.** — Everyone needs special thoughts to get through a dull day in February.

Wouldn't it be nice to be in Ibiza, sitting by a swimming pool in warm sunlight?

President Nixon's plane has just landed in a shower of lotus blossoms, the door has opened, flanked by his loyal aide, H. R. Haldeman, the President marches down the steps and across a red carpet toward the official greeting party, headed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. As the President and Haldeman advance, Mao turns to the man on his right and, with just the slightest hint of panic in his voice, asks, "Which one is Nixon?" The man to whom this question is addressed becomes very pale, and turning to the man at his right says, "Which one is Nixon?" The man to whom this question is addressed becomes very pale, and turning . . . \*

It is 1860. The young man next door came home the other night with his beard and mustache shaved off and all his hair cut way up above his ears and collar. The next day the police arrested him on suspicion of possessing snuff. In this house, however, there is a feeling of smugness among the parents at the dinner table this evening, for once again, Albert, age 17, has come home from school with his mustache on, and his beard unshorn, and his hair down on his shoulders, the way it should be.

In the Great State Hall, Mao Tse-tung has just taken advantage of worldwide satellite transmission to recite several of his own poems to the billions of persons watching around the earth. Passing the microphone to President Nixon, he suggests, "Perhaps Nixon would like to recite some of his own favorites." With great pleasure," President Nixon replies and begins to recite:

Souls of poets dead and gone,  
What Elysium have ye known,  
Happy field or mossy cavern,  
Cholier than the Mermaid tavern?  
Have ye tipped drink more fine  
Than mine host's Canary wine?  
Or are fruits of paradise  
Sweeter than those dainty pies  
Of venison? O, generous food!  
Drest as though bold Robin Hood  
Would, with his Maid Marian . . .

"All right, all right," Chairman Mao interrupts. Then, aside, to the man on his right, "If that guy is Nixon I'm the Emperor Ming of the planet Mongo."

It is summertime, or at least warm spring, for blossoms are on the fruit trees in the White House yard as President Nixon steps out of his office for this ceremony. Clifford Irving, several striking women, and a swimming pool from Ibiza are waiting somewhat nervously at the microphone as flashbulbs pop and mean-spirited journalists listen like hawks for something to twist out of context.

"Clifford Irving," President Nixon declares, "it gives me great pleasure indeed to award you this citation in recognition of your service to your country in doing more than any other person to make life a little more pleasant for Americans in the year 1972. Congratulations, and well done!"

You are sitting by a pool in Ibiza in a warm flood of sunshine and you are feeling better than you have felt in a February in years because, in a Swiss bank, you have \$850,000.

You are suddenly aware—you know not how—that you understand algebra well enough to get an "A" that you have read all seven volumes of "Remembrance of Things Past," that you have

**Irving Marder****Indian Takes 5,000-Mile Walk for Peace**

**PARIS (UPI).** — You . . . are . . . IN-CREDIBLE," the large American blonde said for the fifth or sixth time, leaning across the cafe table. Ramaiah Purohit, though his English is not very good, smiled politely and managed to convey the message that he'd get to her in a minute, after we had finished the conversation she kept interrupting.

Mr. Purohit, as a matter of fact, is not at all incredible. A scrawny-looking, down-to-earth Indian of 35, he arrived in Paris last week after a 5,000-mile walk from his village home near Jaipur, to help the cause of world peace. "I walked across Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Italy and Switzerland to France," he says. He plans to walk from here to Belgium, cross the Channel by boat, spend some time in London and then go to Ireland.

He will cross the Atlantic by ship to New York, spend some time at the United Nations, and stroll to Washington for a chat with President Nixon. ("If Nixon refuses to meet me, that means he refuses to meet mankind.") He has already been received by most of the heads of government or state between here and Afghanistan. During a stopover in Rome he lectured the Pope, advising His Holiness to leave the Vatican and visit the world's pressure points.

The Pope replied, in effect, according to Mr. Purohit, that much as he would like to visit such places as Vietnam and Ulster and to talk to the people about their problems, he is not in a position to leave the Vatican.)

Mr. Purohit's long march began 11 months ago after a session with his guru, a Gandhian disciple and veteran of the Indian independence struggle. Mr. Purohit has been active in world peace efforts for 13 years before that, since leaving the university where he earned a social science degree. He told his guru—a man named Vinoba who, at 80, is still working for world peace—that he had decided to fly to Moscow and Washington and deliver peace pleas to Mr. Nixon and Premier Kosygin.

Vinoba agreed that such a trip would not be a bad idea, but he gave his disciple three injunctions: to go on foot, to abstain from eating meat, and to take no money with him—not accept any en route.

Asked about his health and the rigors of the march, he replied with a smile that



Pascal Beranger  
Ramaiah Purohit entering the suburbs of Paris, having walked there from India.

gold-capped front teeth. "I don't require money," he said gleefully. "I get my bed. I get my shoes."

And so he has traveled more than 5,000 miles literally without spending "an arm"—or a penny. Averaging 15 to 20 miles a day, the self-styled World Peace Foot Marcher has slogged halfway around the world spreading the gospel of non-violence and general disarmament. During this period he has lost about 18 pounds—he now weighs 105.

Asked about his health and the rigors of the march, he replied with a smile that

"God has taken care of me." Though born a Hindu, he believes in no god in particular, but "a pagan god."

To a questioner who expressed solicitude about the condition of his feet, Mr. Purohit said they were in fine shape. He lifted one and exhibited a thick-soled high-top that resembled a paratrooper's boot. Asked if he had gone hungry during the trip, he said hardly ever. And except for two or three nights in Iran, when it was very hot anyway, he has never had to sleep outdoors.

His crossing of the Channel and the Atlantic and his flight from Washington to Moscow are being financed by War Resisters International. From Moscow he plans to fly to Hiroshima, from there to Vietnam, and then home to India. His wife and three children (aged 3, 6 and 10) are, he says serenely awaiting his return.

His wife has also been active in the world peace movement. "When I left," he said with a smile, "there was water in my eyes. But she did not weep."

He intends to devote the rest of his life to the cause of world peace. He is one of five brothers, who operate the family's farm communally. "They will provide for me and my family."

During his travels he has come in contact mainly with young people, including American hippies with their sights set on his own country and on Afghanistan in their quest for inner peace. His advice to them, he said, is to "work for peace and social justice in your own country first."

When he left his home last March, he said, people in the village told him he was "a madman" to attempt such a journey penniless and on foot. "But today," he said, "I am not a madman to them."

Someone asked him how he felt at the moment, having got this far in his long march. "Tired, no doubt."

The gold-capped teetotaller gritted in a schoolboy's grin. "Yes. But not mentally."

Later it occurred to me that I might have asked him why he himself had not taken the advice he had given the American hippies, and continued to work for peace at home—in the Pakistani border areas, perhaps. To this I think he might have replied gently that (a) India, which has the world's largest supply of holy men preaching non-violence, can easily spare one, and (b) he is following the precept of his own venerable guru, Vinoba, who had advised him to take a walk.

Hauling himself back on stage, the poet calmly lit a cigarette, then told a cheering audience of 4,000: "It doesn't matter. I'm not afraid. I spent my childhood under Fascist bombs." Reciting his reading, Yevtushenko canceled the next scheduled poem, "Stolen Apples," and pointedly launched into a recitation of "Bombs for Balalaikas" written in protest of the bombing of impresario Sol Hurok's New York office while the Russian was in that city last month.

Aristotle Onassis told his wife Jacqueline in 1970 that they ought to separate, but she "saved the day" by following him to Paris and throwing herself into his arms. At any rate, so claims the former chief steward aboard the Onassis' yacht, an excerpt of whose book, "The Fabulous Onassis," appears in the March issue of McCall's magazine. "For the first time in years, she had descended from her pedestal to behave like an ordinary woman," writes Christian Cafarakis, and he's a student of embalming.



Evgeni Yevtushenko waves his hands in triumph (right) after being shoved off stage in Free-Ukraine protest.



United Press International

**PEOPLE: Poet Downstaged By Demonstrators**

Soviet poet Yevtushenko wound up his three-week tour of the United States Friday night on a low note when he was shoved from the stage at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minn., by several Ukrainian-American demonstrators who said they didn't really mean it. The demonstrators, who belong to Tsum, a Ukrainian youth organization, had been picketing the hall where Yevtushenko was giving a poetry reading, protesting against "occupation forces of the U.S.S.R." in their fatherland, when a group rushed the stage to read a series of demands for independence. Yevtushenko was shoved aside, lost his balance and fell off the podium, escaping with only a scratch on the shin while two of the Tsum youths were arrested.

Hauling himself back on stage, the poet calmly lit a cigarette, then told a cheering audience of 4,000: "It doesn't matter. I'm not afraid. I spent my childhood under Fascist bombs." Reciting his reading, Yevtushenko canceled the next scheduled poem, "Stolen Apples," and pointedly launched into a recitation of "Bombs for Balalaikas" written in protest of the bombing of impresario Sol Hurok's New York office while the Russian was in that city last month.

Bill Bennett, the "Australian Birdman" whose specialty is dangling from a delta-winged kite, claimed a world record over the weekend. The 40-year-old resident of Sydney claimed to have leaped off Dante's Peak in Death Valley, Calif. and glided to the valley floor 5,757 feet below. The 6.2-mile flight, which lasted 11 minutes 47 seconds, was the longest and highest free flight in the history of do-it-yourself aviation, avowed the Birdman.

\* \* \*

In South Charleston, W.Va., James Wilson and Brenda Reusch were united in holy matrimony at the Smodgrass Funeral Home.

For "no special reason," said the groom, "except I thought it would be a good thing to have it here."

A clue as to the choice of sites, though, might be the couple's professions: she writes obituaries and he's a student of embalming.

\* \* \*

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**Court Backs Sex-Bias Suit of Man Fired for Long Hair**

**LOS ANGELES.** Feb. 20.—A federal judge has ruled that a shoe salesman fired for refusing to cut his long hair may sue under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 on the basis of sex discrimination.

U.S. District Court Judge Harry Pregerson denied a motion by Shoe Corp. of America to dismiss a suit brought by John S. Donohue, 46. The judge said the case fell within the "stereotyped characterizations of the sexes" that the act was intended to prohibit.

Mr. Donohue, a shoe salesman for 16 years, was fired Sept. 1, 1970, from his job in the shoe department of the Cal Store in Garden Grove, Calif.

He brought a class action suit against the company on behalf of "all male employees past, present and future, who

because of their hair length are discriminated against on the basis of their sex."

He demanded damages of at least \$5,000, back pay, an injunction, affirmative action on the part of the company, attorney fees and costs.

Mr. Donohue charged in his suit that because women were not similarly required to cut their hair, his dismissal was purely sex discrimination.

This was denied by the company's attorney, Leonard M. Amato. He said Mr. Donohue's duties brought him in contact with the public, and it was the employer's prerogative to require that he present a conservative image.

"It would be improper for a woman to wear a flat-top and sell shoes to the general public, but it wouldn't be sex discrimination," Mr. Amato argued. © Los Angeles Times

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